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**WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

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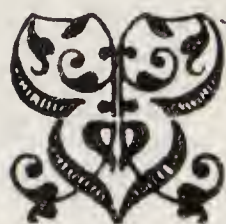


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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1964. Included, as usual, in this document, are some details of the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as provided and used within the district during the year.

The Vital Statistics for the year remain good, and the improved trend shown in 1963 continued into 1964. The Birth Rate is still rising, although very slightly, the Death Rate has fallen again, but both the Still-birth Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate have increased. Although they both show an increase, the rate is still lower than that for the rest of the Country.

The Birth Rate is 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, 0.1 increase compared with last year. The rate is not as high as that for the rest of the Country, but there is a steady increase in the rate each year within the district. The corrected Birth Rate is 17.1.

The Crude Death Rate has fallen again, and at 11.2 per 1,000 of the population the figure is just lower than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. The corrected rate is 11.7.

The Still-birth Rate has shown a rather sharp increase, to 12.9 per 1,000 live and still births. Whilst this is very much better than for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County, it is getting on for twice what the rate was in this district last year. Admittedly, last year's rate was the lowest on record for the district, but one is disappointed when there is such a sharp increase following a record low as we had in 1963; nevertheless, the rate is the second lowest that we have had in this district.

So many factors are involved in perinatal deaths that it is difficult for me to give an opinion as to the reason for this variation in the rates from year to year. I think we can eliminate any lack of proper ante-natal care. We consider this a vital part of our preventive health service and do everything we can to see that

every expectant mother is able to take full advantage of all the facilities available. Not only do we provide excellent ante-natal care in our Clinics, but the general practitioners in the district, in practically every instance, conduct their own Ante-natal Clinic, sometimes having the local Midwife in attendance. In my experience, by coming in contact with these gentlemen, they are particularly meticulous in their care of the patient, and one concludes that there must be other more profound factors which account for the Still-birth Rate remaining even at this level.

The Infantile Mortality Rate also shows a slight increase compared with the last two years, but is very much less than the average for the last ten years. At 16.6 per 1,000 related live births I still consider the rate is too high. It is our earnest endeavour to keep this rate down as low as possible. In all, there were 14 deaths during the year, 8 being due to congenital abnormalities, 5 due to an acute infection of the respiratory tract, and 1 due to heart failure.

I am rather disappointed when I find that we lose infants from conditions which are preventable. I still consider that a child who develops an acute respiratory infection in early infancy has been unnecessarily exposed to infection, and one would like to emphasise how important it is that the young children should be protected from the common cold or the mild influenzal attack suffered by other members in the family. Extra care should be taken at that time, and the baby should be isolated.

The Principal Causes of Death once again demonstrate that diseases of the Circulatory System, including Heart Disease and Coronary Disease, had the highest number of recorded deaths - approximately 44% of the total number. Of these, 91 were due to Coronary Artery Disease, an increase of 5 compared with the previous year. Much has been written and said about this new epidemic which is prevalent nowadays, and no doubt much more will be said and written about it in time to come. It is not yet certain what is the prime factor in the aetiology of this disease. So many things are listed no doubt all playing some part, e.g. overweight, lack of exercise, heavy cigarette smoking and worry, with its accompanying tensions. This condition happens suddenly, and more often than not with no prodromal symptoms. I do not hold any particular theory at all, but I do think if there was less hustle and bustle in modern life, and if we could relax more than we do, we might see a slight falling off in the incidence of this killer condition.

The next highest group cause of death was Malignant Disease, which accounted for 94 deaths; of these, 19 were due to cancer of the lung. This is 2 more than we had in 1963, and 6 fewer than in

1962. I do not think you need me to emphasise more than I have done in the past just how serious a problem this increase in lung cancer deaths is. In 1963, 20,757 men and 3,677 women in England and Wales died from lung cancer, which was an increase of 655 compared with the previous year. Excessive cigarette smoking has been proved to be a factor in this new world epidemic, and unless smoking habits change considerably, and for the better, this increase will continue. Cigarette smoking has been singled out as one of the most important factors, not only in the aetiology of lung cancer, but also in Chronic Bronchitis and in Heart Disease. It has been estimated that probably 6,500 men under the age of 55 die each year as the result of smoking cigarettes. There are quite a considerable number of women who die, also, as a result of excessive cigarette smoking. If this smoking habit continues, and particularly amongst the young people, there will be more deaths still from these diseases. We, in our department here, have done all we can to point out the dangers. We have spared nothing in our determined effort to get the young people to understand the position, and yet I do not seem to notice very much less smoking.

It has been reported that in the case of patients suffering from Chronic Bronchitis, the first thing that the doctors advise is to give up smoking. Similar advice is given in other conditions, and recently it has been estimated that cigarettes cause between 40/50,000 deaths a year in Great Britain. Notwithstanding this tremendous death toll, the advice often proves ineffective.

The unfortunate thing about this smoking business, from our point of view, is that an adult is clearly entitled to please himself and accept the risk if he wants to. I do think, however, that if every adult who adopts the attitude of pleasing himself, would consider what influence he is bringing to bear on a young adolescent who has not adopted the habit, they might decide it is not fair to encourage a habit which would involve others to do the same.

During the year Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for 55 deaths, 35 of them due to Bronchitis. These are fewer in number than the previous year, and one would like very much indeed to be able to say that a reduction in deaths from Bronchitis might be attributable to the coming into being of smoke controlled areas in the district. I think that would be too optimistic at this early stage. Still, there is no harm in thinking this way. There is no doubt whatever that Bronchitis is caused by irritation of the air passages, and whilst we accept the fact that this can, and does, occur when the air passages are infected by the germs of upper respiratory infections, one can also look to such irritants as smoke, dust and gas, which also irritate the fine lining of the air passages. Bronchitis has been labelled the "English Disease". Industrial progress demanded a price, and that price was the emission of smoke and gases from the power units of the

factories. People living within fair distances of such factories were subjected to the inhalation of these gases and smokes. Add to this the climatic conditions which are traditional to this Country, and you create ideal circumstances for the onset of this disease. Smoke control and complete elimination of the inhalation of all gases from industrial premises is essential if we are to obtain pure air to breathe. Let us press on more and more with smoke control until the air is pure and we are breathing freely again.

In 1964 there were 24 deaths due to violence - 3 due to suicide, 5 due to accidents involving motor-vehicles, and 16 due to other forms of accidents. These latter 16 can be broken down as follows :-

5 elderly females, in the age group 73 to 86 years, died as a result of falls in the home. 3 of these cases were in-patients at Middlewood Hospital.

2 males, aged 63 and 74 years, died due to falls at home.

2 males, aged 65 and 71 years, died due to drowning.

2 males, aged 48 and 49 years, died as a result of a Works accident..

5 males between 18 and 29 years died as a result of road accidents. (Open Verdicts).

It would appear that there has only been a slight falling off in the number of accidental deaths, and the problem of accident prevention on the roads and in the homes is still very much a matter of preventive medicine. No doubt most of you will remember the tragic smash-up on the road near Howbrook Cross Roads, involving the death of four young men, and the resultant determination on the part of the Council to have something done to improve that section of the roadway. In this the Road Safety Committee were actively in support of the Council, and I feel that the Road Safety Committee is doing excellent work, and is making a particular effort to engage the interest of the young people in this question of road safety. Statistics show us in this district, over the past few years, that so far as the young people are concerned there has been a relatively good result from all the effort. The Committee are to be congratulated upon this.

Home accidents are still too many to be ignored. There were 7 deaths amongst elderly people as a result of falls in the home (in-patients in hospital being considered as home patients). My field-workers inform me that they are aware of many more accidents at home which were not fatal, although some required hospitalisation. I am sure we all agree that many of those accidents can be avoided; one

way in which they can be avoided is by education. Home safety education is of paramount importance. I and my staff have taken every opportunity to tackle the problem at Clinics and in schools, private organisations, and with the provision of exhibitions from the West Riding County Council Health Education Department. Things would be very much easier for me and my staff if we had one or two active Home Safety Committees, where representatives of various organisations met corporately to discuss problems and pool their influence and knowledge in trying to reduce the number of accidents in the home. Much can be done by those Committees, and I am very glad to hear, at the time of preparation of this report, that we can hope for the establishment of a Home Safety Committee in one part of the district in the near future. If, at any time, help was required in the way of exhibitions or filmstrip lectures, the West Riding County Health Department would supply the necessary facilities. All I would require is notice of time and place.

The Infectious Disease picture improved during 1964 compared with the previous year, the difference being principally that of the incidence of Measles. One expected a bigger reduction in the annual figure in view of the high incidence in 1963, but towards the end of 1964 we ran into quite a sharp epidemic. Scarlet Fever still remained relatively high and, in fact, had a higher incidence than in the previous year.

The number of cases of Pneumonia were less, but there was an increase in Dysentery. This disease seems to be endemic at the present moment, and it is extremely difficult to control once a family becomes involved. However, with the help of the Laboratory facilities, and by visiting the families concerned and explaining the mode of the spread of infection, we were reasonably able to contain the small outbreaks that occurred during the year.

I think there is one thing that we might congratulate ourselves upon, and that is that there was a complete absence of any cases of Poliomyelitis, and also of the Typhoid/Paratyphoid group and the group of Gastro-intestinal infections, involving Food Poisoning. These latter diseases are caused by the contamination of food or food utensils by unclean hands. In other words, they are caused by a breakdown in the standard of personal hygiene that we would like to maintain. It would appear that everyone has attended to this basic principle of good social living, and I hope that it will remain thus.

It might be of interest to note that the Medical Officer of Health for Aberdeen, following his experience of a severe epidemic of Typhoid in that City, pointed out that the three lessons to be learned from the outbreak were first, that food hygiene must begin

at the source, and that all imported foods should be guaranteed by Central Government Departments to be free from infection. He also said that there was need for firmer integration amongst the three sections of the National Health Service, and that we must see to it that all Medical Officers of Health possess a sound knowledge of the control of infectious disease. He also found from experience that one of his most potent weapons in the control and final defeat of the epidemic was Health Education. He was thinking in terms of the need for emphasising the absolute necessity for meticulous personal hygiene in food handling. He got this, and he got results. This emphasises the whole point of my comment, that if we are going to limit the number of cases of diseases in this group, then people must learn to wash their hands before handling food utensils and, indeed, before handling food and drink.

I would like very much to say that the absence of any cases of this group of infections in this district during 1964 might be a reflection of the standard of Health Education that the people have been offered, and of the response to that education.

As usual, Mr. Vickers has prepared that part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances, and again I have included it verbatim in this report. The water supplies have been found to be satisfactory, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and there has been no occasion when the supplies have been interrupted, other than the unfortunate breakdown in service we have from time to time in the Tankersley/Pilley area, due to the ravages of the settlement of ground level following underground workings. In the Wortley Rural District there are 15,440 houses, and of these 15,134 are supplied with water from a public supply. Other than these main supplies there are entirely satisfactory private piped supplies, and 279 houses receive a service from them. There are a few remaining - 27, principally dwellings in parts of the district where there are no main supplies, and where it would be uneconomical to provide them. These people get water from springs or troughs. One is always anxious about such supplies, as it is an impossibility to make sure that they are wholesome and they are always open to contamination. However, my staff try to keep a watchful eye on these supplies and, from time to time, check up on their general quality, and there was nothing during the year to indicate that they were in any way contaminated.

During the year small improvements to the water supplies were made. I mentioned in my report for 1963 that a scheme for a piped supply to High Bradfield was due for completion early in 1964. This, in fact, was completed as anticipated, and 15 houses were connected to the Sheffield Corporation supply. Also during the year one house at The Folderings was connected to the Sheffield supply, and three houses at Grange Lane were connected to the Rotherham supply.

Samples of water for analysis were taken at regular intervals during the year to a total of 335. Of those, 325 were from the public supplies and 10 from private supplies. The public supplies produced 181 satisfactory samples and 144 unsatisfactory samples. Of the 10 samples taken from private supplies, 6 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory. As mentioned in the earlier part of my report all the unsatisfactory samples from public supplies were from the repeated contamination of the source of the Wortley Estates supply.

Sewerage and sewage disposal remains satisfactory. In all 14,310 houses are connected to main sewers, 905 provided with private drainage and 225 placed in the category "Unsatisfactory". These were principally in the form of cesspools and private privies, and were situated in places where there was no main sewer within reasonable distance, and in some cases where there was no water supply. I anticipated in my report of 1963 that the new Sewage Disposal Works at Wharncliffe Side would have been under way, but at the end of the year there were still some negotiations connected with access to the site and no works had, in fact, commenced.

One feels that whilst the overall picture is one of satisfactory Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, there are certain areas which might have consideration in the near future with a view to improving existing circumstances. I refer to Bradfield and Howbrook. These areas must have serious thought given to them.

In my report for 1963 I mentioned that two Smoke Control Areas had been approved, namely Wharncliffe Side and Worrall, and that they would come into operation in 1964. However, although the order was made the Council asked for deferment until August, 1965. The reason for this was quite simple, in that it was found impossible for the work involved in conversion of the existing fireplaces to be completed in the specified time. However, this work is proceeding apace, and the order should be operative as anticipated, by August, 1965. The number of houses involved here are Wharncliffe Side 337 premises and Worrall 370. The latter figures vary from those of last year, but in one case there was one house demolished, and in the other case two extra houses were included.

The next area to be considered as a Smoke Control Area is that dealing with Middlewood Estate and Wadsley Village. Preliminary work has nearly been completed, and by the end of 1965 the request will be made for the area to be formally approved.

In my report for 1963 I mentioned the fact that there were three cases of milk herds being infected with Brucellosis. This is a

disease which causes abortion in cattle, but can be transmitted to man, causing a fair degree of morbidity in the form of Undulant Fever. The risk is always present when raw milk is consumed which has not previously been submitted to heat treatment. The three cases reported last year cleared up satisfactorily, and after the eradication of the infected cattle from the herd the milk was found to be wholesome even after repeated tests.

Unfortunately, late in 1964, one of those farms threw up a positive Brucellosis infection again, but within a matter of a day or two, and having adopted previous routine to deal with the matter, an infected animal was removed from the herd and sent for slaughter. The subsequent result of milk samples was satisfactory.

There was another case during the year, where a farmer with a fair sized herd at Bradfield gave unsatisfactory tests of bulk samples of milk. The farm was visited immediately, and an order was issued in pursuance of Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, prohibiting the sale of this milk until it was proved to be wholesome. Again, on our advice, the farmer called in his private Veterinary Surgeon, who obtained samples from individual animals in the herd, and within a day or so the suspected cow was spotted, isolated and ultimately eradicated from the herd. The final result was excellent and there has been no recurrence of infection in the milk supply.

The production of milk infected with Brucellosis is not uncommon these days, and the regular sampling and testing which is carried out in this district is a very good safeguard. Immediately we are informed that there is a suspected milk supply my staff deal with it at once. One of the important factors in getting a quick resolution to the problem is close co-operation from the farmer. I must put on record that we have had this helpful co-operation from the farmers concerned. They are most anxious that the matter shall be dealt with expeditiously, and I am grateful to them for their help and for their determination to produce a food that is wholesome in every respect.

In concluding this report I would like to offer my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kind support during the year. I would like also to put on record my appreciation of the wise counsel and helpful co-operation I have received from Mr. Kelly, the Clerk of the Council, and his staff. In Mr. Vickers we have a devoted servant of the department, and I would like to record here my grateful thanks to him for his personal kindness and help to me in maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the department. In mentioning Mr. Vickers I, of course, include those other members of the Public Health Inspectorate, who have supported him and me most loyally at all times.

Finally, I acknowledge with gratitude the help and support and, on many occasions, frank advice, from my colleague, Dr. F. C. Armstrong.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

— Handicus

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,698 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :-

<u>Parish.</u>		<u>Acreage.</u>		<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield	... ..	6,282	... ..	10,857
Bradfield	... ..	35,133	... ..	3,752
Tankersley	... ..	2,302	... ..	629
Wortley	... ..	4,981	... ..	202
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	<u>48,698</u>		<u>15,440</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £1,621,251 at 1st April, 1964, while the produce of a penny rate is estimated at £6,626. 6. 4d. as at 1st April, 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 50,720. This is an increase of 330 compared with the 1963 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,065. The nett population of the district would thus be 48,655.

BIRTHS.

There were 844 live births registered in the district during 1964. Of these 412 were males and 432 females. The number is 12 more than the figure for 1963. There were 27 illegitimate births, 11 males and 16 females.

During the year there were 11 still-births, 5 males and 6 females. This was 5 more than in 1963.

DEATHS.

During 1964, 566 deaths, 284 males and 282 females, were attributed to the district, 41 less than for the year 1963.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1964	18.4	18.5	16.6
1963	18.2	18.2	16.5
1962	18.0	17.8	16.0
1961	17.4	17.2	15.3
1960	17.1	16.9	15.9
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1964	11.3	11.5	11.2
1963	12.2	12.0	12.0
1962	11.9	12.0	12.2
1961	12.0	12.1	11.5
1960	11.5	11.5	11.0
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1964	16.3	17.6	12.9
1963	17.3	18.7	7.2
1962	18.1	18.5	15.9
1961	18.7	20.2	23.3
1960	19.7	22.4	15.3

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	-	2
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	2	-	2
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach.	8	10	18
Lung-Bronchus.	17	2	19
Breast.	-	13	13
Uterus.	-	7	7
Other Sites, including Leukaemia.	24	13	37
<u>DIABETES.</u>	4	2	6
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	26	43	69
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease.	55	36	91
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	11	12	23
Other Heart Diseases.	22	65	87
Other Circulatory Diseases.	27	23	50
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza.	2	-	2
Pneumonia.	12	8	20
Bronchitis.	23	12	35
Other Respiratory Diseases.	4	4	8
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	5	-	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	2	2	4
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	-	-	-
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations.	2	2	4
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS.</u>			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	-	-	-
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	3	2	5
Suicide.	3	-	3
All other Accidents.	11	5	16
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	16	20	36
TOTALS:	<u>284</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>566</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Under 1 year	12	15	12	11	14
1 to 2 years	1	1	-	3	2
2 to 5 years	2	2	2	4	1
5 to 15 years	2	-	2	2	6
15 to 25 years	2	9	2	5	9
25 to 45 years	25	19	30	23	25
45 to 65 years	131	143	148	152	129
65 years and over	360	382	416	407	380
TOTALS:	<u>535</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>566</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 14 Infant Deaths during 1963 (8 males and 6 females), equivalent to a rate of 16.6 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1964	20.0	22.2	16.6
1963	20.9	23.0	13.2
1962	21.4	23.3	14.9
1961	21.4	24.6	19.9
1960	21.7	22.5	15.5

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
General Peritonitis and Pleurisy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Heart Failure.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchopneumonia.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Respiratory distress syndrome of the new-born	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital deformities of the brain.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Renal Failure.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Anoxia.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Infection of the Respiratory Tract.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiac Respiratory failure.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	9	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	1	14
1963	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1962	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1961	9	1	-	-	10	2	1	1	1	15
1960	7	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	1	12
1959	7	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	-	11

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF INFANTILE DISEASES.

District.	No. of Deaths.
Grenoside	3
Ecclesfield	1
Chapelton	2
Oughtibridge	2
High Green	4
Tankersley	1
Stannington	1
	<u>14.</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	2	-	-	1	1
Influenza	1	19	4	-	2

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 23 occasions and in 43 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	
Number	844
Rate per 1,000 population	16.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.1
Stillbirths	
Number	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	12.9
Total Live and Still Births	855
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	16.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	8.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	21.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 653 cases of Infectious Disease were notified.
The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Corrected Figures 1964.
Scarlet Fever	29	18	30	46	58.	58
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	10	27	9	9	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	7	6	16	37	37
Erysipelas	7	6	4	4	1	1
Measles	100	828	92	780	541	541
Whooping Cough	57	7	2	64	14	14
Paratyphoid (Paralytic)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	3	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	5	1	18	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE.	England and Wales.	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.42	0.70	1.14
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	-
Dysentery	0.43	0.25	0.72
Pneumonia	0.20	0.21	0.03
Measles	6.47	8.41	10.66
Whooping Cough	0.67	0.87	0.27
Erysipelas	0.04	0.04	0.01
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over.	Age unknown.	Totals.	After Correction.
Measles	17	66	80	73	176	120	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	541	541
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	6	6	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
Whooping Cough	-	2	2	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	8	11	7	1	-	5	3	1	37	37
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non-Para.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	18	68	85	80	184	171	23	7	1	-	7	3	6	653	653

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:											
Ecclesfield	28	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Chapelton	85	5	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	117
High Green	101	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	105
Thorpe Hesley	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	61	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	71
Colley	175	20	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	201
TANKERSLEY PARISH:											
Tankersley	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Birdwell	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hoyland Common	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
WORTLEY PARISH:											
Wortley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Howbrook	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BRADFELD PARISH:											
Worrall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dungworth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stannington	60	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	68
Loxley	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Bradfield & Hollow Meadows	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTALS:	541	58	14	2	37	-	1	-	-	-	653

SCARLET FEVER.

In all 58 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 8 more than in 1963. Their distribution was as follows:- Colley Estate 20, Ecclesfield 15, Chapeltown 5, Grenoside 5, Tankersley 4, Stannington 4, and 1 each from Loxley, Bradfield, Dungworth and Oughtibridge. They occurred, 22 in first quarter, 11 in the second, 15 in the third and 10 in the fourth. The Attack Rate is higher than that for the rest of the country and at 1.14 is well above average. Of the total only 4 required hospitalisation, in consequence of the need for more and better isolation than could be got at home. The age groups affected were as follows:- 50 between 9 and 10 years and 8 between 10 and 15 years. I had no reports of any unhappy complications amongst these cases and I understand the disease was of a relatively mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.

In 1963 in this country there was a slight rise in the incidence of the disease compared with 1962. But at that there were only 33 cases. One can think back to the days, not so long ago, when this number was not unusual for districts like this. There were 2 small outbreaks and the fact that children were not immunised was brought out in the investigations into the outbreak. There are a few who still miss this protection, but I am glad to say they are getting fewer and less resistant to persuasion. We had no cases during 1964 in this District and we hope this will go on. But it only wants a falling off in the level of immunity and the danger is once more with us. It means that all engaged in propaganda work in this field must never relax the effort to encourage the necessity for routine immunisation. The treatment is free and available at any clinic and from the family doctor. Not only is it necessary to receive primary immunisation but it is equally necessary that the child gets the reinforcing doses of antigen at regular intervals. In our department we arrange for the first "booster" dose to be given when the child turns up for School Medical Inspection on entering school at the age of five years.

There was just a slight falling off in demand for immunisation during 1964; 657 receiving the primary treatment, only 4 less than in 1963. Of these 633 were children in the 0-5 years age group and 24 were in the group 5-10 years. Reinforcing, or "booster" doses were provided to 653 children all at about the age of 5 years. It is gratifying to note that the demand for "booster" doses of the antigen is still on the increase, although not so much so as in 1964.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There was a marked reduction in the number of cases of Whooping Cough in 1964 compared with 1963. There were 14 compared with 64 for the previous year. But the number in 1963 was unusually high. I said in my report last year that it would appear that the small epidemic was at its peak in the latter part of the year and that the indications were that it was continuing into 1964. The statistics would prove this to be correct, as there were 11 of the total of 14 cases notified during the first quarter. There was 1 each in the second and third quarters and 2 in the fourth. The distribution of the cases was:- 4 each in Colley Estate and Grenoside, 3 in Chapelton and 1 each in Loxley, Stannington and Oughtibridge.

As I have mentioned before, it is routine in my department for every notification of Whooping Cough to be checked to see if any immunisation treatment had been given. Invariably I find that none of the cases notified had been immunised. However, this year, like last year, we had records for cases who had been immunised. There were 5 such in 1964. Obviously these children had not acquired the degree of immunity necessary to prevent an attack of the disease. We do not give a guarantee that the immunisation we offer provides 100% protection, but we do say it gives a very high degree of cover for the child, and it is well worth having done. It is not easy to say exactly why we have this apparent failure to confer immunity, but one or two factors might come into it. One is that the infection could have been acquired before the immunity had, in fact, reached its peak, or it might have been that the degree of infection was strong enough for a very susceptible child.

Reports show us that in Great Britain, during the period 1950 - 1961, there had been a decline in the number of cases of this disease, and it was further hoped that, like some other diseases, a continuation of the vaccination scheme might lead to its complete disappearance. However, in the last two or three years, the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified has increased, and amongst children who had previously been protected, so called, against the disease. It is further suggested that the amount of protection given to those children, had it been given ten years previously, would have afforded a complete protection. Therefore, there must be a change in the type of organism which was responsible for the infection. It is further suggested that the vaccine we use does not defend against every strain of the organism. This theory is being studied carefully at the moment, and we are looking forward to further information about it as time goes on.

Immunisation is available at any clinic and from the family doctor. Usually this is provided in a combined antigen with that for Diphtheria and Tetanus. This Triple antigen is very popular

in that it is concentrated into a smaller volume and the whole process of protection against these diseases can be got over at the same time. It has its advantages to us as well, in that persuading the doubting parent to have protection against one disease we do in fact succeed in getting protection against three. But we find it is becoming much easier to get this treatment carried out. In fact the young mothers are offered it as a routine at clinics, and by the family doctor, and very often they are asking for the protection themselves before we have reached the stage of offering it as a routine. It is very interesting to note the interest taken by the young mothers today in such things as protection against these diseases. We sometimes feel that our efforts at Health Education in this field are paying off. It takes a long time, and it is sometimes hard work and apparently unrewarding. But in time we find it is rewarding after all. We must keep "plugging" away - we are getting results.

There were 633 children who received immunisation during 1964 the same number as in 1963. There was thus no falling off in demand and one has reason to think that the demand will remain.

The Attack Rate for the disease for the Wortley District was very low and compares favourably with that for the rest of the country.

MEASLES.

This disease usually appears every other year. This biennial trend seems to have been maintained except, that, towards the end of 1964, we had the beginning of the 1965 incidence a few months before it was expected. In 1963 the last quarter of the year produced 103 cases. In 1964 the first quarter produced only 10 and the second only 18. But, against the general trend there was a sharp increase in the third quarter when 236 cases were notified with 277 in the fourth quarter. This gave a total of 541 cases in the year compared with the 780 in 1963. The Attack Rate for the district was 10.66 compared with 6.47 for England and Wales and 8.41 for the West Riding Administrative County. All except 9 were children under the age of 10 years with the highest single group being 4-5 years where there were 176.

We had hoped to be able to say something about the field trials which have been carried out by certain vaccines to protect against this disease. We have heard nothing so far, although unconfirmed reports would lead us to think that ere long this vaccine will be available for general use. This will be another advance in the field of Preventive Medicine, and when it becomes a routine measure, as so

many more have become routine, we will have taken a big step forward in the protection of child life. Measles is a very serious disease and can cause unfortunate complications.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Once again there are no notified cases of Poliomyelitis in the area. It goes without saying that this is a very satisfactory state of affairs. I feel that immunisation must be responsible in a very large part for the absence of the disease. As with all other diseases, however, it is extremely important to continue at a high level of immunisation. Fortunately, this is fairly easily achieved in the case of Poliomyelitis because the immunisation is now carried out orally.

The immunisation figures for the Division are shown below.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

1964.

Persons completing primary immunisation.

	Age Group.	Number of persons who have received:		Total.
		Second injection of Salk vaccine or third injection of quadruple vaccine (1)	Third dose of Oral vaccine (2)	
(a)	Children born in 1964	-	205	205
(b)	Children born in 1963	-	714	714
(c)	Children born in 1962	-	98	98
(d)	Children born in 1961	2	38	40
(e)	Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	5	109	114
(f)	Young persons born in years 1933-1942	-	1	1
(g)	Others	-	20	20
(h)	Total	7	1,185	1,192

Persons receiving reinforcing doses

(a)	Number of persons given third injections of Salk vaccine or fourth injections of quadruple vaccine	2		
(b)	Number of persons given fourth injections of Salk vaccine or fifth injections of quadruple vaccine	-		
(c)	Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after:	(i)	2 Salk doses	2
		(ii)	3 Salk doses	5
			or 3 Oral doses	674
			or 2 Salk doses plus 2 Oral doses	43

SMALLPOX.

In 1964 there were no cases of Smallpox in the area, nor were there any outbreaks in the adjacent areas to affect us. It is, however, very important in my opinion that children should be protected against this disease. The age selected is about 18 months old. The reason for choosing this age is that there is the least risk of complication following immunisation. As a child gets older, the risk of complications becomes greater; it is, therefore, in the parents interest to have the child immunised at the correct age, not only to achieve an early immunity, but also to cut down the risk of adverse effects following vaccination.

During the year a total of 294 persons received primary vaccination, compared with 239 in 1963. There were 21 cases under the age of one year, 191 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, 58 between the ages of 2 and 4 years, and 24 over the age of 5. In addition 30 were revaccinated. Although these figures are not so high as I would wish them to be, nevertheless the total shows an increase on the previous year.

INFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT.

This classification includes Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery, Food Poisoning, etc. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified; there were 37 cases of Dysentery; there were no cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever notified.

DYSENTERY.

There were 37 cases of Dysentery notified, 3 in Stannington, 1 in Colley Estate, 6 in Wharnccliffe and Middlewood Hospitals, 24 from Chapel-town and 3 from High Green. This is a considerable increase on last year, when there was a total of 16 cases. However, 22 of the total of 37 were children and staff in Lane End Children's Home, in Chapel-town. Of the 22, only 2 children and one member of the staff were ill; the other 19 cases were very slightly infected, but were brought to light when we examined every child in the Home, following the first three notifications. In co-operation with the General Practitioner treatment was provided for all 22, and within a short period the majority of the children were cleared; one or two remained as short-term carriers. During the investigation the Matron and her staff were carefully instructed in the hygiene principles to be enforced. The children co-operated very well, and as a result of the treatment and the hygiene measures there was no further trouble in the Home.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were no cases of Typhoid Fever within the district during 1964. Needless to say you will remember the tremendous excitement in the country in June last year, during the epidemic in Aberdeen, which epidemic was found to be caused by a can of corned beef containing the typhoid bacillus. On discovering that the epidemic might be associated with cold cooked meat, principally corned beef, every Health Department in the country was notified about the incident, and the need for collecting and arresting certain supplies of the cans which bore particular serial numbers. This involved immediate cessation of all normal routine duties in the department, and the Public Health Inspectors spread out over the district, questioning and examining, cross-checking all supplies of corned meat. Large numbers of tins of corned beef were examined, but there were no tins found which came within the series range. The retailers were instructed to return all tins with these serial numbers found in future to the wholesaler, where presumably other arrangements were made for their safe keeping and, if need be, destruction. This involved a tremendous amount of time and effort.

I want to put on record how much I appreciate the enthusiasm with which the Public Health Inspectors tackled this problem so quickly and so efficiently in such a short time.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1964 there were 10 cases of Tuberculosis notified, a decrease of 13 compared with 1963. One of the cases was notified from Hollow Meadows Hospital for Mentally Subnormal Male Patients. This means that there was a nett total of 9 district cases, all of

them being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Besides those cases 6 others were admitted to the register, having been imported into the district as transfers from other areas, e.g. 3 from Sheffield and 1 each from Wareham, Stocksbridge and Doncaster. During the same period of time 41 cases were discharged from our register, and of those 34 were cured cases. A total of 3 cases were exported, the patients having left the district to live elsewhere.

The notification rate of Tuberculosis is still fairly high, although the death rate is falling steadily. The notification rate is high probably because we are now getting diagnosis of the early primary complex cases, which we certainly did not have 20/25 years ago. We are thus getting the cases early and the result is that the prognosis is much more favourable. Early diagnosis and early treatment will effect a cure in cases of this disease. The only worrying feature about modern drug therapy is that in some cases the germ becomes resistant to the drugs in general use, and the fear is that these cases will become potentially dangerous not only to themselves but to others. This means, therefore, that we must not slacken off in our efforts to trace the origin of every infection, and we must adopt all the preventive measures we can to avoid infection. One such measure is the scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of the early adolescent.

As I have mentioned previously, we have a Health Visitor who is employed exclusively in the field-work connected with Tuberculosis. She also attends at the Department of the Chest Physician and "sits-in" on the consultations between the Chest Physician and the patient. In addition she visits the homes regularly, to advise and persuade possible contacts of cases to attend for check-up and, if need be, for chest X-ray. She has become generally accepted throughout the district, and is known for her helpful personality and for her willingness to do much to help the unfortunate patient. She plays an important role in the epidemiology of the disease in this district.

There are two Centres where the patients may have the services of a Consultant, at Sheffield and at Barnsley. The Consultant Chest Physician is only too happy to help us with any problem connected with Tuberculosis, and he is always anxious to fit in, if possible, a visit from the Mobile Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

The ideal set-up for the care of the Tuberculosis patient is a close integration with the General Practitioner, Local Health Authority and Hospital services. We think that we possess this close integration, and we feel that the patients are admirably cared for in every way. At Consultant level the Chest Physician can recommend extra nourishment in the form of milk, which is provided at the rate of two pints per day, free of charge. In 1964 there were three patients in this district who were in receipt of this extra nourishment.

The Local Health Authority have powers to provide and, in fact, do provide an excellent Care and After-care Service, and if need be they provide aids in the form of beds, bedding and other ancillary equipment, to make home nursing easier for everyone. The General Practitioner is kept informed of any environmental problem which he ought to know about and he, in turn, is most helpful and supervises the domiciliary care from the medical angle. One important item in this general care of the patient who is sick and requires help is the provision of suitable housing when required. You, as a Council, have always been sympathetic to our plea for help, and it is seldom that patients recommended by us for alternative housing accommodation have been delayed with their application. During 1964, for instance, eleven families were suitably rehoused; there were 6 cases at High Green, 2 at Ecclesfield, and 1 each at Oughtibridge, Tankersley and Grenoside.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>							
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
High Green	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Chapelton	...	...	...	1	2	-	-
Grenoside	...	...	...	-	1	-	-
Colley Estate	...	...	...	1	1	-	-
Foxhill Estate	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>							
Wortley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF BRADFELD:</u>							
Bradfield	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows				-	-	-	-
Worrall and Loxley	...	...		-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	...	...		-	1	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>							
Tankersley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Birdwell	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				4	5	-	-

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	1	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-

During the year 10 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 9 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 362 Pulmonary cases and 75 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 41 cases were removed from the register, 34 cured, 4 died, and 3 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The scheme for the protection of the early adolescent by B.C.G. Vaccination was continued throughout the year. As mentioned in my report last year, we found that it was much more suitable and more economical of man-power time in respect of the medical staff to carry out this treatment when the child attended a School Medical Inspection on admission to the Senior School. The B.C.G. treatment was arranged at the same time, and it was found to be more acceptable to the teaching staff, as well as our own here. This means now that the children are being protected against the disease slightly earlier than previously. The details of the vaccinations carried out were as follows :-

School.	No. Tested.	No. Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	75	14	59	59 (2 absent).
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	82	9	69	69 (4 absent).
Colley Sec. Modern	143	10	119	118 (14 absent).
Bradfield Sec. Modern	58	4	53	53 (0 absent).
Ecclesfield Grammar	173	25	146	146 (2 absent).
TOTALS	531	62	446	445 (22 absent).

Those cases who showed a marked positive reaction, indicating that the disease was at present active or had recently been so, were referred to the Chest Physician for immediate examination. The family doctors were informed, the parents consent was obtained, and in every case Chest X-ray was carried out. This is a very important part of our B.C.G. Vaccination scheme, in that we refer all very active skin test reactors for the special check. The cases we met with last year were found not to be suffering from any active disease, and it was arranged that they be watched for a period of time and at a later stage re-checked at the Chest Clinic.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service is increasing rapidly, and one feels that the time is coming when we will have to employ more Chiropodists to carry out the work. As you are aware, the service is provided by the Local Health Authority for the aged people of pensionable age, handicapped persons and expectant mothers. Since the scheme started I have detected very few, if any, expectant mothers who avail themselves of this service, and I sometimes wonder why. This service is brought to their notice by the Health Visitors and Midwives at Ante-Natal Clinics. Probably the young expectant mother has something more to think about, and considers chiropody and foot comfort relatively unimportant. Those who benefit most by far are the Old Age Pensioners. Handicapped Persons come second, a long way behind.

From what I am informed by my Health Visitors, Nurses and Midwives, it would appear that this service is contributing a tremendous amount to the welfare of the old people. I have visited Old Age Pensioners' Clubs and have been told that had there not been such a service some of those people enjoying themselves that evening would have been quite unable to be present. I am glad of this and we, as a Local Health Authority, are pleased to be able to provide this service.

During the year we employed five qualified Chiropodists who treated, altogether, 754 patients in the Direct Service Clinics. This involved 3,080 treatments. Of this total number 743 were Old Age Pensioners and 11 were partially handicapped persons. Over and above this there were certain people treated in their own homes because they had been certified by medical certificate or by certificate from the Chiropodist or Health Visitor that they were unable, due to health reasons, to attend the Clinic. In all, 172 patients were treated in their own homes, 161 of them being Pensioners and 10 handicapped persons. This involved a total number of 633 treatments.

I append below a table showing a breakdown of these figures as applied to the various districts in the Wortley area.

ADDRESS OF CLINIC.	COUNTY CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Sess- ions	Pati- ents	Treat- ments	Pati- ents	Treat- ments
Grenoside	27	48	62	10	15
Oughtibridge	22	38	198		
Colley Estate	191	144	693	88	311
Chapelton & District (at Chiropodist's own Surgery)		95	428		
Stannington	48	88	440	22	82
Tankersley	47	75	338	31	152
Warren	27	41	223	8	38
TOTAL	322	529	2382	159	598
High Green Voluntary Associa- tion at Chiropodist's own Surgery	95	172	451	13	35
Loxley and Worrall Special Arrangement	29	53	247		
GRAND TOTAL	446	754	3080	172	633

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year, General Health Education was carried to individual, and small groups of mothers in the Child Welfare Centres. A monthly programme was arranged, and film strips, up-to-date posters, and distribution of leaflets were used in an endeavour to teach a positive attitude to healthy living within the community.

Health Education is carried out daily as members of the Public Health Team visit within the homes of the community. In two of the Secondary Modern Schools, programmes on health education were arranged by the courtesy of head-masters concerned. These were very well received, and it was found that the Health-Visitors who had given the talks were asked many leading questions by the parents of the children who had attended the classes. This is one instance where some people had an interest in the prevention of the spread of disease.

Invitations were received by Church organisations, Youth Clubs, the Boy Scouts group within the area. Talks and discussions on such

subjects as Home Safety, Smoking and Lung Cancer, Hygiene - (Personal) and in the Home, Prevention of Accidents, and Infectious diseases were arranged. To aid these talks, sound films, film strips, visual aids were made available through the County Council.

Mothercraft talks given by the Midwives continue at the Antenatal Clinics. These are successful as the mother to be is most anxious to learn about the way to healthy living for both herself, her family and her forthcoming child.

The number of requests to staff to give talks certainly improved from the previous year, and I hope that during coming years the public will endeavour to arrange group discussions, and invite the staff to participate, for in this way Health Education holds meaning.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion to use the powers of the above Acts during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Steady progress is still maintained by the Mental Health Service, and liaison between the hospitals and the community services remains good. Monthly meetings between hospital staff and Mental Welfare Officers are held, where any problems on either side are discussed. These are found to be of great help to all concerned.

Unfortunately there is still a great shortage of beds for the aged confused, but ambulant patients, and at the present time there is no way of solving this problem. The hospitals, however, do give help in every way possible in dealing with these cases.

The general policy of Mental Hospitals is still that of early admission in cases of acute mental illness, intensive treatment, and discharge to the community as soon as possible; thus community care is becoming increasingly important in the mental health field, as is the responsibility of the Mental Welfare Officer in preventive care.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

Out-patient Clinics are held at the City General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital on Wednesday afternoon (both conducted by a Consultant Psychiatrist from Middlewood), and at the Middlewood Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Patients residing in that part of the district which comes within the catchment area of Storthes Hall attend the Out-patient Department at Barnsley Beckett Hospital on Monday and Wednesday afternoon.

THE YEWS DAY HOSPITAL.

This large building, situated in Worrall Road, quite close to the Middlewood Hospital, is performing an excellent function as a Day Hospital for mental patients. The idea is for patients to be able to come for the whole day and, not only receive treatment from the medical consultant, but also take part in the social activities and, indeed, take part in some occupational therapeutic exercises. It has been found that patients using this Day Hospital have been able to live at home and be able to take part in everyday social and domestic activities, at least in the evenings. The hospital is getting quite popular, as the following statistics would indicate. The new patients seen in 1964 were 152, the total number of attendances during 1964 was 6,043, and there was an average of 23 patients attending daily.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY.

Below I have given some statistics about the mental subnormality picture within the Division, and I feel that the Local Health Authority have provided reasonably well for these patients. The important provision, of course, is the Training Centre at High Green. This is a modern, purpose-built Centre, the main function of which is to try to get the mentally subnormal patient to do simple tasks and, ultimately, to accept simple responsibilities. They come to the Training Centre in the morning, and the time spent there is something similar to the time spent by children in an ordinary Day School. They are brought by special coach, being picked up at suitable vantage points near their homes, on the special bus route.

There are various stages in the Training Centre, from the very young to the adult, and the tasks and responsibilities vary from group to group. Amongst the adults certain contract work is carried out, e.g. curtains, cushions, and similar contracts done by the females, and the making and painting of easels, Wendy houses, and little wheeled trucks for the library section done by the men. These contracts are almost all for the County Supplies Department.

Not only does this Centre give these handicapped people an opportunity of trying to do something, but they have the opportunity to mix with others like themselves, and develop some form of social life at the same time. It is also of great benefit to the parents to be relieved of the responsibility which those people must have constantly, night and day.

The Care Unit, which is a modern conception of the care of severely subnormal cases, has been established at the Training Centre now for some time. The idea of this is that we should provide some

sort of training, in its simplest sense, and general care for children who are of very low grade, being either bed-bound or chair-bound. These children can be a great trial and strain to the mother, who has her home and probably other children to care for. The fact that they can come to our Care Unit for most of the day is a tremendous relief to the parents. The Care Unit at High Green was originally designed for six cases, but the demand has increased to such an extent that in 1965 it is hoped that extensions to the existing Unit will be commenced, to bring the accommodation up to approximately 15/18.

We also have those cases of mental subnormality who are too low grade even to attend our Care Unit, or, indeed, there may be some special reason why the parents do not wish them to come to the Care Unit, but who, nevertheless, demand perpetual attention from the parents or other members of the family. It is necessary, at times, to give the parents a break, and if this is required arrangements can be made for the patient to be admitted to a hospital for mentally subnormals for a short term, thus affording the relief for the rest of the family. No doubt permanent accommodation is desirable, and may become absolutely necessary, but accommodation is still limited at the moment. During 1964 there were ten such cases admitted to hospital, to give holiday relief to the parents. There were also four cases (2 male and 2 female), under the age of 16, admitted informally to Subnormal Hospitals, because of temporary domestic difficulties.

The following are the statistics of the mentally subnormal cases we have in the Wortley Rural District.

Care and Guidance.

<u>Over 16 years:</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
In full employment	...	...	...	16	9
Fully employed and/or supervised at					
	home	...	...	4	14
Attending Training Centre	...	...	...	15	9
Refused Training Centre	...	...	...	0	4
Unemployable or Cot cases	...	...	...	4	1
 <u>Under 16 years:</u>					
Attending Training Centre	...	...	...	10	13
Attending Training Centre	Care Unit			3	3
Refused Care Unit	...	...	...	-	1

Hospital.

There were 11 Male and 21 Female patients admitted to Middlewood Hospital during the year. There were 18 Male and 24 Female patients discharged from the hospital (Middlewood).

There were 4 cases admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital, and 6 discharged. In all 37 requested After-Care - 15 Males and 22 Females.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The district has cause for great satisfaction with its Ambulance Service, which functioned progressively throughout the year. No replacement vehicles have been delivered during 1964, and no additions were made to the fleet, comprising six modern, fully equipped vehicles

operating from the Hoyland Depot and two from Penistone. When the occasion demands, three vehicles are based at Penistone.

Work is to commence on the new extension scheme at Penistone which, when completed, will give the district and its neighbours a self-contained Unit, comprising not only garage accommodation, but a small office, messroom facilities, locker space, showers and toilet facilities. The staff of 7 drivers and attendants at Penistone work a three shift system as do the men based at the main depot in Hoyland, where work has commenced on enlarging the messroom in order to give the staff better conditions. No alteration has been made to the radio communication system, which ensures economical use of vehicles and, therefore, a high degree of efficiency in a service where speed is of the utmost importance.

CLINICS.

MOBILE CLINIC.

The Mobile Clinic visits the Dungworth and Wharncliffe Side areas every alternate Friday - mornings at Dungworth and afternoons at Wharncliffe Side. This provides the same Maternity and Child Welfare Service as the static clinics. The Health Visitor attends, gives help and advice to the mothers; the Medical Officer deals with immunisation, vaccination and special problems on his fortnightly visit. The full programme of immunisation is available, i.e. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and vaccination against Small-pox and Poliomyelitis.

The number of attendances at these clinics during the year were as follows:-

Dungworth	...	...	175 (In 1963, 187).
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	154 (In 1963, 147).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

An ante-natal Clinic is held at the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic on Thursday afternoons. A Medical Officer is always in attendance together with the Midwives and occasionally the Health Visitor to deal with any social problem which may arise.

The Midwives take the opportunity of conducting group discussions to the benefit of the expectant mother.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes are held at the Centres listed below. The Midwives arrange a comprehensive programme of talks with the aid of film strips and visual aids, and help prepare the women for their forthcoming confinements. This is the medium whereby the expectant mother comes to know the Midwife who will attend at her confinement, and often affords relief from some of the apprehension she may have had should a complete stranger attend the birth of her baby.

The Health Visitors attend to discuss with the mothers preventive measures against certain diseases available for the forthcoming baby. These classes provide a stable relationship amongst mothers, Midwives and Health Visitors.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

Toddlers' Clinics are held in three of the Wortley Rural Clinics, Chapeltown, High Green and Wordsworth Avenue. This clinic is held separately from the ordinary Baby Clinic, and children over the age of one year are normally brought by the mother for an annual check. An invitation, in the form of a birthday card, is sent every year until the child reaches school age.

The Medical Officer conducts a 'birthday examination' and any minor defect detected is referred to the family's general practitioner for treatment before the child attends school.

EYE CLINIC.

The Clinics are held in the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic one half-day or full-day on Tuesday as the need arises. A list of children requiring examination is supplied to the Consultant Ophthalmologist, who attends personally to see those children. All but a very few are referred to him by School Medical Officers. During 1964 there were 422 attendances of which 63 were new cases. Spectacles were provided in 194 instances.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Clinics are held weekly in most areas. Individual and group discussion is carried out by the Health Visitor in attendance. Advice about feeding, exercise, journey problems, physical and mental progress of baby is given. The Medical Officer is available at each clinic, to carry out immunisation and vaccination programmes for the children attending and if need be refer any child showing any defect to the family doctor.

Welfare Foods are available at all clinics.

It is at the Child Welfare Clinics that the Voluntary Workers who attend regularly week by week give their valuable service. They help in the sale of baby foods, weigh babies, help with records and provide cups of tea. I offer them my warmest thanks for all the assistance so willingly given.

The following is a list of the various Clinics within the district.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.64.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. F. C. Armstrong, Miss E. Bates and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Wednesday afternoon.	398	2,696
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. G. Henderson and/or Dr. J. M. Clarke, Mrs. E. R. Steer, Mrs. J. E. Meinecke, Miss C. McCay (Comm. July, 1964).	Monday and Wednesday afternoons	525	3,267
<u>GRENOSIDE.</u> Meth. Schoolroom, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. G. Stewart and Mrs. J. A. Morton (Comm. July, 1964).	Thursday afternoon.	246	2,089

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in Attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances.
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. D.M. Simpson and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Tuesday afternoon.	246	2,139
<u>LOXLEY.</u> Congregational Chapel. Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	66	507
<u>UGHTIBRIDGE.</u> Church Hall. Dr. G. Henderson and Miss A.G.M. Holden.	Thursday afternoon.	143	1,077
<u>STANNINGTON.</u> Methodist Sunday School. Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Wednesday afternoon.	199	1,814
<u>TANKERSLEY.</u> Wharnccliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilleys Lane. Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons.	55	493
<u>WORRALL.</u> Memorial Hall. Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	67	536

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. A. H. Wales, Mrs. R. Wales and Mrs. J.E. Meinecke.	Thursday afternoons.	862
<u>GRENOSIDE.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. M. Nicholson (Resigned May, 1964) and Mrs. J. A. Morton.	Thursday afternoon (before Child Welfare Centre Commences).	45

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Mrs. J. Meinecke and/or Miss C. McCay. Mrs. A. H. Wales. Mrs. R. Wales.	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	274
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Miss E. Bates, Mrs. L. M. Needham.	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	236

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wordsworth Avenue. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. J. Meinecke and/or Mrs. E. R. Steer and Miss C. McCay.	Alternate Friday mornings.	229
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. D. M. Simpson.	First Tuesday each month a.m.	140
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. M. Boyd and Miss E. Bates.	Third Tuesday each month a.m.	149

Other Clinics held at Colley Clinic:-

<u>MONDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Poliomyelitis session (when required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
<u>TUESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Mothercraft Class. Eye Clinic (as required).
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Child Guidance Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Chiropody Clinic. Child Welfare Clinic.
<u>THURSDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Ante-Natal Clinic.
<u>FRIDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Toddlers' Clinic. Immunisation Clinic (when required).

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

There were quite a few changes made amongst the Health Visiting staff during 1964. Mrs. Nicholson resigned, having accepted a post near her new home; Miss Yeadon was transferred to Hoyland area, and Mrs. Morton and Miss McCay, who had both successfully completed the Health Visiting Course at Leeds University, were appointed to the Grenoside and Colley ward areas respectively. In spite of these changes, the Health Visitors maintained a high standard of work.

The Health Visitor, essentially a field-worker, visits the homes of babies under five years, the aged and the expectant mothers. She arranges for any family the special services that are available through the various departments. In addition to home visiting the Health Visitor attends School Hygiene and Medical Inspections, and attends the Child Welfare Clinics.

The Health Visitor is the link with general practitioner, hospital and patient's home. She is also responsible for the advising on the Home Help Service and arranging for the provision of any special equipment in the home.

In the Child Welfare Centres the Health Visitor arranges displays, filmstrips, lectures and group discussions; she distributes leaflets, in an endeavour to teach a positive attitude towards healthy living, both physical and mental. She encourages mothers to have their young children immunised and vaccinated against certain diseases; the maxim being that the prevention of an illness is always better than its curative requirements. It is anticipated that early in 1965 a Health Visitor will be attached to each group practice and this scheme will be studied with interest as to the outcome..

Tuberculosis health visiting is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who works in close liaison with the Chest Clinics at Barnsley and in Sheffield.

During the year the Health Visitors made 14,302 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (1964).

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D. E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont (Assistant).	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. F.C. Burkin (Assistant) (Resigned October, 1964).	20, Hicks Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield, 6.	
Mrs. T. J. Healey	122, William Street, Sheffield, 10.	
Miss A.G.M. Holden	16, Laburnum Grove, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3509.
Miss J. Incles (Commenced July, 1964)	16, Barley Wood Road, Darnall, Sheffield, 9.	
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke	7, Turie Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Miss C. McCay (Commenced July, 1964)	670, Barnsley Road, Sheffield, 5.	
Mrs. J.A. Morton (Commenced July, 1964)	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4567.
Mrs. M. Nicholson (Resigned May, 1964)	4, Ludham Close, off Pevent Road, Newbold, Chesterfield.	Chesterfield 75899.
Miss K. Power	11, Wood View, Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. D.M. Simpson (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. E.R. Steer (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. J.D. Williamson (Part-time)	34, West Hill, Droppingwell, Nr. Rotherham.	
Miss D.E.D. Yeadon, (Transferred Sept., 1964)	251, High Greave, Sheffield, 5.	

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.65.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors :-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Orr.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Ecclesfield 4664.
Mrs. D.E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Miss D. Harrison (Asst.) (Commenced May, 1965)	111, Main Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham.	
Miss J. Incles	16, Barley Wood Road, Darnall, Sheffield, 9.	
Miss C. McCay	670, Barnsley Road, Sheffield, 5.	
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke	7, Turie Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Mrs. J.A. Morton	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4567.
Miss K. Power	11, Wood View, Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169.

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. B. Shaw (Asst.) (Commenced May, 1965)	85, Chapeltown Road, Ecclesfield.	
Mrs. D.M. Simpson (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	
Mrs. J.D. Williamson (Part-time)	34, West Hill, Droppingwell, Nr. Rotherham.	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

As at 31st July, 1965.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara (Relief)	17, Dunkerley Road, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. L. M. Needham.	11, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. P. Page (Commenced April, 1965)	13, The Frostings, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3824.
Mrs. A. H. Wales	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722.
Mrs. R. Wales	8, Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2405.

The Midwifery Staff remained unchanged during 1964. All the Midwives are mobile, available by telephone, and provide a comprehensive service. This includes the visiting of expectant mothers in their own homes, attending Ante-natal Clinics and demonstrating Relaxation Exercises. All the Midwives arrange Mothercraft Classes, where group discussions are held and a wide variety of subjects are discussed. The Midwives are qualified to administer Trilene Analgesia, which has now fully superseded the Gas and Air Analgesia.

During the year the Midwives attended a total of 206 confinements, 149 as Midwives and 57 as Maternity Nurses. The Relief District Midwife resides in the Wortley Rural Area, and because of this the figures include the confinements she attended.

Of the cases attended by the Midwives, 144 patients received Pethidine, a derivative of the Opium group of drugs, for sedation during the early labour stage, and 58 patients received Trilene Analgesia.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

As at 31st July, 1965.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. S. Armstrong.	40, Bevan Way, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3862.
Mrs. R. Chambers	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Mrs. C. Guckion	93, Mansel Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. B. Harding (Relief)	42, Tomlinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 2048.
Mrs. J. Milbourn (Commenced February, 1965).	Broomgrove Hall, 9, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield, 10.	Sheffield 62538.
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. V.C. Staniforth	276, Manchester Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 3274.
Miss J. H. Sagar (Relief)	49, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4405
Mrs. D. Wells (Part-time).	6, Nether Avenue, Grenoside.	

During 1964 in the Home Nursing Service there were several changes. Mrs. Ratcliffe resigned through ill-health; Mrs. Staniforth (nee Booth) was appointed in a temporary capacity pending completion of the course at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing training. Having successfully qualified the appointment is now a permanent one; Mrs. Armstrong was appointed to the Chapeltown district.

The Home Nurses work under the direction of the General Practitioner, and the training undertaken by these Nurses enables them to give any nursing care required in domiciliary work. Nursing equipment is available through the West Riding County Council loan scheme, the Nurses taking advantage of this in caring for patients on the district. In addition to the giving of injections and general nursing duties, the Home Nurses endeavour to rehabilitate patients in the re-adjustment of their lives following serious incapacity.

During the year the Nurses made a total of 17,651 visits, approximately 1,500 more than in the previous year. This figure includes those visits made by the Divisional Relief Nurse in the Wortley District.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This most valuable service increased in popularity during 1964, when a total of 77,749 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District. There were 90 Domestic Helps employed in a part-time capacity and they attended, in all, 434 cases. In 1963 we had 79 Domestic Helps employed, attending 405 cases. Of the total of 434 cases 266 were continuing cases from the previous year; the remainder were new cases during the year.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available in the Wortley Rural District are classified as follows:-

Maternity cases	...	...	69
Tuberculosis cases...	...	...	1
General cases over 65 years			325
General cases under 65 years			15
Mentally Ill under 65 years			2
Others	...	...	<u>22</u>
			<u>434</u>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service :-

DISTRICT.	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES.						
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Mentally Ill under 65	Other	Total
Colley	83	2	12	1	-	6	104
Chapelton	70	3	6	-	1	1	81
Ecclesfield	49	1	6	-	-	-	56
Grenoside	9	1	16	-	-	8	34
High Green	42	3	4	-	-	1	50
Stannington	16	1	13	-	-	3	33
Loxley	8	-	1	-	1	-	10
Bradfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oughtibridge	14	3	7	-	-	2	26
Worrall	5	-	2	-	-	1	8
Wharncliffe Side	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Thorpe Hesley	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wortley	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tankersley	15	1	2	-	-	-	18
TOTALS	325	15	69	1	2	22	434

The Domestic Help Service provides a full-time service for expectant mothers having domiciliary confinement. The Home Help undertakes the full responsibility of running the home for the first 14 days after the baby is born. She does cooking, washing, shopping, and cares for any other children in the family. Most of the Home Help work is provided in the general cases in the over 65 years of age class.

The real reason for providing a Home Help Service is to postpone as long as possible the need for admission to hospital; in fact, in many cases it prevents the need for admission to hospital. The Home Help Service must be considered a complementary service to the care that the elderly people are entitled to have from members of their own family. It must not be recognised as a substitute for this family responsibility.

These statistics indicate the distribution of the Home Help hours and the cost of the service. The details refer to the Division 22 as a whole.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital population, is 92,740. During 1964 a total of 147,465 Home Help hours were provided. There were 762 cases who received help and 165 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows :-

Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	127,271 hours	86.34%	593 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 & Tuberculosis years)	6,650 hours	4.50%	35 cases.
Maternity	8,420 hours	5.70%	102 cases.
Mentally disordered	464 hours	0.30%	2 cases.
Others	4,660 hours	3.16%	30 cases.
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>147,465 hours</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>762 cases.</u>

The cost of the service was :-

Gross Wages of Home Helps	£28,751. 1s. 6d.
Employers' National Health Insurance contribution	£ 2,580.18s. 3d.
Amount recovered from applicants	£ 1,531. 6s. 3d.
Net cost of service	£29,800.13s. 6d.

A parallel service to this care of the elderly could be our Warden Service, where a well chosen lady is appointed to supervise a group of units - a unit being either an elderly person living alone or an elderly married couple. The idea is that this lady

will be a counsellor and help in any case of difficulty on the part of the elderly people. The service is working well.

During the year there were no extensions to the service and there remain, at the end of the year, 10 groups, each covered by a warden. In all a total number of 208 units are supervised. However, it is hoped that by late Spring, 1965, a unit will have been provided at Wharncliffe Side and one for a special unit in Burncross.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Wortley Rural District during 1964 was as follows :-

National Dried Milk	...	...	4,073 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	834 bottles.
Vitamin A & D Tablets	...	...	1,029 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	...	...	10,504 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> The Clinic, Johnson Street, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
Stocksbridge Co-op. Society, Deepcar Branch, Manchester Road, Deepcar.	During shop hours.	
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Stocksbridge Co-op. Society, Thurgoland Branch, Thurgoland. Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	Alternate Wednesdays During shop hours. During shop hours.	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u> Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u> Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton. Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green. Colley Estate Clinic, Wheata Place, Sheffield, 5. Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside. Child Welfare Centre, Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley, Nr. Barnsley. Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington. Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley. Mrs. Iles, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side. Mrs. D. Harper, The Shop, Main Road, Dungworth.	Thursday Alternate Tuesdays Wednesday Tuesday Monday Wednesday Thursday Alternate Mondays Wednesday Alternate Tuesdays Friday During shop hours.	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector

RAINFALL

The total rainfall during the year measured by the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 25.76 inches, this figure being lower than the total for 1963 which was 29.41 inches. The 1964 total was also less than the annual average of 29.226 inches covering the 12 years period during which measurements have been made on this gauge.

Up to 1952 rainfall was recorded on a gauge sited at the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works and the annual average over the last 25 years period of recording was 28.47 inches.

The heaviest monthly rainfall during the year occurred in March when 4.56 inches were recorded. The highest fall in 1963 occurred in November (5.03 inches).

The lowest monthly rainfall occurred in September (0.85 inches) compared with December (0.88 inches) for 1963.

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,440 of which 15,134 or 98% were receiving a piped supply from one or other of the following undertakings.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Bradfield Waterworks.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estate's Private Supply.

Detailed information relating to areas of distribution and the number of dwellings supplied from each is set out in the following table:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall- Broom 2.	Wharn- cliffe 3.	Barn- sley 4.	Whit- ley 5.	Rother- ham 6.
Ecclesfield	8270	2642	2639	99	2633	-	-	-	-	6
Colley	6270	1958	1958	100	1958	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	9720	3103	3103	100	3103	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	3840	1240	1236	99	1234	-	2	-	-	-
Grenoside	5413	1764	1746	98	1718	-	-	-	28	-
Thorpe Hesley	482	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	33995	10857	10832	99	10796	-	2	-	28	6
Wadsley	135	42	40	95	40	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	1280	398	395	99	32	363	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	2770	872	852	97	850	2	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	1140	354	340	96	340	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	98	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	1367	422	411	97	272	139	-	-	-	-
Stannington	3805	1203	1192	99	-	1192	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	412	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-	-
Storrs	99	29	29	100	-	29	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	220	69	37	53	37	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	355	111	30	27	30	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	149	45	29	64	15	-	-	14	-	-
Hollowmeadows	156	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH	11986	3752	3493	93	1633	1846	-	14	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH	2024	629	629	100	182	-	387	60	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH	650	202	180	-	-	-	172	8	-	-
TOTALS:	48655	15440	15134	98	12611	1846	561	82	28	6

Characteristics of Supplies.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

This supply originates from peaty moorland gathering grounds and the water is soft and acid in character. The acidity is neutralised at the filter stations and clarification, filtration and sterilisation processes are also carried out before the water enters the distribution system.

The Corporation have now developed a supplementary source of supply from the Yorkshire Derwent to safeguard against the ever increasing demand for water. The natural characteristics of this water are likely to differ from the impounded moorland supplies, but what the ultimate effect on the supply to this district will be remains to be seen.

The physical, chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplied are strictly controlled by the Waterworks laboratory staff and routine sampling by this Council's officers is not therefore carried out. Occasional complaints about the physical quality of the supply were received during the year, but flushing of the local main usually solved the problem.

The total number of houses in the district receiving a supply from this source at the year end was 12,611 representing 83.34% of all houses in the district on a mains supply.

The supply is distributed in the Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Tankersley Parishes.

2. Wortley R.D.C.'s Bradfield Supply.

The Council's undertaking supplies a mixture of borehole and spring water, the respective proportions depending on the yield from the springs.

The headworks are located at Hallbroom and there are storage tanks at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall. An additional storage tank is under construction at Worrall. Consideration is being given to providing a cover over the open tank at Stannington.

The spring water is soft and slightly acid and the borehole water is fairly hard, some of the hardness being of a temporary character. The chemical characteristics of the water supplied therefore fluctuate according to the volume of spring water available.

The water is chlorinated before leaving Hallbroom and samples are taken weekly from two different points on the supply for bacteriological examination. The reports on the samples taken during the year were, with only isolated exceptions, quite satisfactory. Some complaints were received during the year in respect of the physical condition of the supply.

The number of houses on the supply at the year end was 1,846, representing just over 12% of the total houses on a mains supply. All the houses served are in the Bradfield Parish.

3. Wharncliffe Estates Company Waterworks.

The Wharncliffe Supply originates from an impounding reservoir located at Wharncliffe and fed by springs from Wharncliffe Chase. The water is soft and acid in character and is filtered and chlorinated before entering the distribution mains.

The supply serves the villages of Wortley, Howbrook and Bromley in the Wortley Parish, and Pilley, part of Tankersley village and outlying parts of Tankersley in the Tankersley Parish.

The total number of houses served is 561, representing 3.7% of the total houses on a mains supply.

In co-operation with the Estates Company, regular sampling of the feeder streams, water in the reservoir and water from houses on the system has been carried out to assist in the control of chlorination of the supply. The total number of samples taken during the year was 225. Further details in respect of these samples are given later in the report.

Unfortunately, interruptions in supply occurred on a number of occasions during the year and it was necessary to deliver emergency supplies by tank on these occasions. The basic cause of the interruptions in supply appeared to be the fracture of mains due to mining subsidence.

In view of the strong public feeling arising from inconvenience and hardship caused by these interruptions of supply, further representations were made to the Minister that Barnsley Corporation, the statutory water undertakers, should take over responsibility for supplying water to the area.

4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

The Barnsley supply serving the north-easterly side of the rural district originates from an impounding reservoir at Midhope, the trunk main passing through Wortley village on its route to Barnsley.

The number of houses served at the year end was 82, these being located at Midhopestones (14), Wortley (8) and Tankersley (60).

The quality of the water is controlled by the Barnsley Waterworks staff and no samples were taken in this district during the year.

5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.

This undertaking now supplies 6 dwellings in the Grange Lane part of Ecclesfield which, although in the Sheffield area of supply, are remote from existing Sheffield mains. The connection of 3 of these properties to a mains supply has dealt with one of the most urgent water supply problems in the district.

6. Whitley Estate Private Supply.

This is a private supply originally intended to serve the houses on a small estate. The water originates as springs in Greno Wood and is impounded in a storage tank before distribution to the 28 dwellings at Woodend, Whitley village and Middleton Green.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in respect of sufficiency of supply and it was necessary to deliver water on several occasions to the Woodend area.

Consideration is being given to the possibilities of replacing the present supply by connecting to the Sheffield Corporation main.

Private Supplies.

The number of houses served by private supplies is now as follows:-

Bradfield Parish	259
Ecclesfield Parish	25
Wortley Parish	22
Tankersley Parish	-
TOTAL:	<u>306.</u>

This figure represents a reduction of 20 on the position at the end of 1963. The reduction is accounted for as follows:-

Houses demolished having
private water supplies ... 1

Houses connected to mains supplies
for the first time ... 19

Total: 20.

Of the 19 houses connected to a mains supply, 15 were connected to the new main at High Bradfield, 3 to the Rotherham main at Thorpe Hesley and 1 to the Sheffield Corporation main at Folderings, Oughtibridge.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

The number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was 335. Further details are set out in the following table:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n. 1.	Wortley Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe Estates 3.	Barnsley Corp'n. 4.	Whitley 5.	Rotherham 6.	Private Supplies 7.
Total houses supplied	12,611	1,846	561	82	28	6	306
Proportion of Total Houses on Mains Supplies	83.34%	12.204%	3.715%	0.549%	0.186%	.006%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken	-	95	225	Nil	5	Nil	10
Number reported satisfactory	-	88	90	-	3	-	6
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	7	135	-	2	-	4

The large number of unsatisfactory samples from the Wharncliffe supply were taken direct from the reservoir and the feeder streams and were useful for controlling chlorination treatment of the supply.

As referred to earlier in the Report, supply difficulties arose during the year in respect of the Wharncliffe and Whitley supplies, the latter being due to shortage of supply from the springs forming the source. Although the reservoir at Wharncliffe reached a low level, interruptions in this supply were not due to shortage at this point.

No positive action had been taken at the year end to introduce fluoridation in respect of the Council's Bradfield supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 15,440. Of this total, 14,310 (92%) are connected to one or other of the sewerage systems in the district.

The Ecclesfield Parish is served by the Sheffield and Rotherham Corporation systems, together with a small plant at Whitley administered by the Council. Of the 10,690 dwellings in the Parish connected to sewers, 10,534 discharge to the Sheffield system, 143 in the Thorpe Hesley area to Rotherham and the remaining 13 to the Whitley works.

The Bradfield Parish is served by works at Wharncliffe Side (315 houses) and Dungworth (12 houses) administered by the Council, the remaining 2,675 connected to sewers discharging into the Sheffield systems.

In the Tankersley Parish, 462 houses discharge to the Council's recently reconstructed works at Pilley, 44 in the Hoyland Common vicinity discharge into the Hoyland U.D.C. systems and the remaining 46 connected to sewers and located on the High Green and Warren perimeter of the Parish discharge into the Sheffield system.

There are two disposal plants serving the village of Wortley as the village is situated on a ridge and without pumping drainage to east and west is therefore involved.

Detailed information relating to the sewage disposal arrangements throughout the district is given in the following table.

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percentage on Sewer	Disposal System							
				Sheffield	Pilley	Wharnccliffe Side	Rotherham	Wortley	Hoyland	Whitley	Dungworth
Ecclesfield	2642	2592	98	2592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley	1958	1958	100	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	3103	3084	99	3084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	1240	1215	98	1215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	1764	1698	96	1685	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	150	143	95	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	10857	10690	98	10534	-	-	143	-	-	13	-
Wadsley	42	39	93	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	398	368	92	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	872	815	93	815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	354	315	89	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	422	317	75	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	1203	1136	94	1136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	128	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Storrs	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollow Meadows	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH	3752	3002	80	2675	-	315	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH	629	552	87	46	462	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH	202	66	32	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS	15440	14310	92	13255	462	315	143	66	44	13	12

Some small improvements to the sewerage systems were carried out during the year.

The 1,130 dwellings not connected to sewers drain to small disposal plants and in some cases soakaways.

The principal unsewered areas are at Howbrook in the Wortley Parish and High and Low Bradfield, Storrs and Hollowmeadows in the Bradfield Parish. At Dungworth, also in the Bradfield Parish, a small disposal plant has been established to deal with new Council development, but the main part of the village still requires sewerage.

Consideration has been given to sewerage the villages of Bradfield and Dungworth but no decision had been reached at the year end.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

The total number of houses receiving a refuse collection service at the year end was 15,440. In addition to houses a collection service was also provided for hospitals, schools, factory and other canteens, business premises and moveable dwellings. Special collections of house clearings were also arranged on a rechargeable basis. The Wharnccliffe and Middlewood Hospitals with a combined residential population of 2,065 present a special collection problem and a daily collection (Monday to Friday) of non-medical refuse is given.

All refuse is disposed of either by tipping or through trade channels in the form of salvage. Items disposed of as salvage include waste paper and cardboard, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles. A mechanical shovel is employed on tip control. The service is operated from a Depot at Grenoside where vehicle garages, repair and maintenance facilities and salvage baling and storage facilities are provided. A mechanic/fitter and assistant are employed in connection with the repair and maintenance of vehicles and other mechanical equipment.

The vehicle fleet is in process of modernisation, the side loading vehicles giving way to larger, continuous rear loading vehicles with two stage compaction devices.

At the year end, final details were being settled for the introduction of a pilot paper sack refuse storage scheme to compare the system as an alternative to the present skip collection.

Apart from house refuse collected from ashbins, a collection service is also given to houses using conservancy systems of sanitation involving the removal of pail closet and privy midden contents.

Details of the various types of conveniences and refuse storage receptacles in use in the district are given in the following table:-

District	Houses	Houses Using:				Number of:						
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Clos-ets	Ash-pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Clos-ets	Ash pits	Bins	
Ecclesfield Colley Chapelton High Green Grenoside Thorpe Hesley	2642	2613	27	2	20	2622	2637	24	2	18	2622	
	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958	
	3103	3089	12	2	13	3090	3290	9	2	10	3098	
	1240	1230	9	1	13	1227	1179	9	1	11	1228	
	1764	1713	44	7	53	1711	1747	40	8	42	1712	
	150	143	6	1	8	142	111	4	1	5	142	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	10857	10746	98	13	107	10750	10922	86	14	86	10760	
Wadsley Worrall Oughtibridge Wharnccliffe Side Brightholmlee Loxley Stannington Dungworth Storrs High Bradfield Low Bradfield Midhope Hollowmeadows	42	41	1	-	1	41	34	1	-	1	43	
	398	378	20	-	19	379	390	13	-	12	379	
	872	827	44	1	53	819	776	36	1	34	819	
	354	328	26	-	22	332	437	26	-	22	332	
	31	9	22	-	25	6	9	21	-	24	6	
	422	346	71	5	78	344	372	51	5	50	344	
	1203	1151	51	1	57	1146	1119	47	1	46	1147	
	128	43	83	2	83	45	43	64	2	53	45	
	29	2	27	-	28	1	2	22	-	21	1	
	69	13	56	-	59	10	13	42	-	43	10	
	111	28	72	11	93	18	29	58	12	75	18	
	45	6	25	14	39	6	6	20	15	30	6	
	48	29	13	6	20	28	34	11	6	18	31	
	BRADFIELD PARISH	3752	3201	511	40	577	3175	3264	412	42	429	3181
	TANKERSLEY PARISH	629	594	29	6	30	599	626	28	6	27	602
	WORTLEY PARISH	202	111	91	-	98	104	131	90	-	88	109
GRAND TOTALS	15440	14652	729	59	812	14628	14943	616	62	630	14652	

Refuse Collection.

The maximum number of men employed on refuse collection at any one time during the year was 45. This number included reserve operatives to cover sickness and holiday periods.

Further discussions took place between the Council and the Trades Union during the year in connection with the introduction of an incentive scheme, but no agreement had been reached at the year end.

Re-organisation of some of the collection rounds was effected on the introduction of two new rear loading compression type vehicles. These vehicles are designed to deal effectively with the bulky types of refuse now being produced.

The frequency of service aimed at was :-

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.
Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.
Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

Unfortunately, due to various causes, there was some dislocation of the service and in parts of the district collections were delayed beyond the weekly cycle. The position had been improved towards the year end.

Transport.

At the year end, the number of refuse collection vehicles in regular use was eight. Two side loading vehicles were retained to meet emergencies and permit withdrawal of vehicles for repair and routine maintenance.

An Austin truck is also in use for miscellaneous duties in connection with the service.

Details of the vehicles are set out as follows:-

No.	Vehicle				District Served
	Make	Capacity	Year	Reg. No.	
1	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	88 FWY	Ecclesfield (Part) Grenoside (Part) Chapelton (Part)
2	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	87 FWY	Colley Ecclesfield (Part)
3	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1961	2964 WY	Chapelton (Part) High Green (Part)
4	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1959	YYG 996	High Green (Part) Tankersley
5	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1958	WWW 392	Grenoside (Part) Thorpe Hesley Wortley
6	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1956	SWU 500	Westnall Ward excluding Midhope
7	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1961	1837 WY	Stannington Dungworth Loxley
8	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1950	JWY 811	Bradfield Parish (Outlying parts)
9	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1953	KWY 213	Spare
10	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1951	MWX 365	Spare
11	Austin	2/3 ton truck	1956	LHE 421	Miscellaneous Duties.

The two rear loading vehicles acquired at the end of 1963 have operated very successfully during the year. The engines are diesel fuelled, the remainder of the vehicle fleet using petrol.

The vehicles have been well serviced by the fitter/mechanic and it has not been necessary to hire transport to preserve the collection continuity. The apprentice mechanic left the Council's service during the year and a non-skilled assistant was appointed as a replacement.

In addition to servicing the refuse collection fleet, the mechanic has also serviced and repaired a van used by the Rodent Operative, a van presented by the Council to the W.V.S. "Meals on Wheels" service, the mechanical shovel used on tip control and mechanical equipment used in the Greno Crescent Depot.

Refuse Disposal.

The refuse collected and not separated for disposal as salvage is disposed of by tipping on three sites as follows :-

	Site	Refuse Received From
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Colley, Ecclesfield, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside.
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	High Green, Chapeltown, Tankersley and Wortley.
3.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Westnall Ward, Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.

Mechanical labour is used to compact and cover the tipped refuse, decayed refuse being used as the covering material. This material is excavated on the site and therefore helps to conserve tipping space.

All the sites are owned by the Council. The Long Lane site is nearing completion, but an alternative site is already available when required in close proximity to the existing tip.

The disposal sites remain attractive to "toters" but the incidence of tip fires has shown a welcome decline. One deep seated fire (at the Long Lane site) required prolonged attention but was ultimately extinguished.

In order to minimise fly-tipping in the district, facilities have been made available for disposal of accumulations of mixed refuse brought to the tips by ratepayers. This concession must be strictly controlled in view of the proximity of two of the tips to the Sheffield boundary and the need to conserve existing tipping space for organic waste.

Welfare Facilities.

In view of the present time incentive working conditions operated in the refuse collection service, the providing of a full range of welfare facilities presents serious difficulties.

Protective clothing in the form of overalls, overcoats and gloves is provided for all personnel and gumboots are supplied to those operatives employed on privy emptying.

Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities are available at the Greno Crescent Depot and the policy of providing hot and cold water washing facilities on the new vehicles is being pursued. Unfortunately and surprisingly very little use is being made of this latter amenity. Most of the ashbinmen do not return to the Depot on completion of the day's work. Justification for providing additional welfare in the form of baths and refreshment facilities is unlikely to arise unless a change is made in working arrangements.

Costing.

The nett cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was £41,497.

This figure is £1,532 lower than that for 1963 (£43,029).

The nett reduction is accounted for principally by the 1964 increases in wages (£1,273) and administrative charges (£175) being offset by reductions in the cost of protective clothing (£329), debt charges (£352), work study fees (£1,765), together with increase in general income and profit from salvage (£290).

The estimated weight of refuse collected was 15,750 tons. As the Council have no suitable weighing facilities available, the above tonnage is based on average load weights only and costing statistics prepared on weight collected, e.g. cost per ton, should therefore be treated with reserve.

The figures for population and number of houses used for costing purposes in this report are 50,720 and 15,440 respectively.

The rateable value of the district and the product of a penny rate are for the first time based on the new property valuations and the nett cost of the service expressed as an equivalent rate in the pound therefore shows a startling reduction on previous years.

The following table gives costing statistics annually for the past six years and in addition to the change in valuations in 1964 referred to above, changes in costing the service were introduced in 1962 and this fact should be taken into account in comparing costs with prior years.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Acreage of District	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated population	50720	50390	50050	49460	48650	48060
No. of houses scavenged	15440	15277	15078	14950	14760	14324
Rateable value of District	£1621251.	£576945.	£555104.	£548491.	£548193.	£462359.
Product of a ld. Rate	£6626.6.4.	£2363.0.0.	£2264.4.4.	£2216.10.5.	£2117.18.0.	£1799.18.11.
Nett cost of collection and disposal	£41497.	£43029.	£39575.5.10.	£31915.13.2.	£30114.9.1.	£27290.14.11.
Nett cost equivalent rate in pound	6.25d.	18.21d.	17.47d.	14.39d.	14.22d.	15.439d.
Estimated annual yield of refuse	15750 tons	15750 tons	15750 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons
Yield per 1,000 population per day	16.96 cwts.	17.126 cwts.	17.26 cwts.	17.73 cwts.	18.02 cwts.	18.299 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum	£817.14.0.	£853.18.0.	£791.10.0.	£645.0.0.	£619.0.0.	£569.16.11.
Cost per head per annum	16s.4½d.	17s.2d.	15s.10d.	12s.10¾d.	12s.4½d.	11s.4½d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£2677.0.0.	£2810.0.0.	£2638.7.0.	£2134.16.6.	£2042.14.3.	£1902.8.0.
Cost per house per annum	£2.12.10.	£2.16.2½.	£2.12.9.	£2.2.8.	£2.0.9½.	£1.18.0.
Cost per ton	£2.12.8½.	£2.14.7½.	£2.10.3.	£1.19.10½.	£1.17.8.	£1.14.1½.

Salvage of Waste.

Waste paper was the principal commodity salvaged during the year, the total weight collected being $287\frac{1}{2}$ tons, an average of approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons per week. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of all materials collected. The tonnage collected showed a small reduction on the previous year.

Other items salvaged were ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles.

There was an overall reduction in collections of approximately 25 tons and an income of £166.

Full details compared with 1963 are set out in the following table.

Commodity	Salvage Statistics 1964.						Salvage Statistics 1963.					
	Weight.			Value.			Weight.			Value.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.Coll.)	287	10	2	1749.	11.	11.	307	4	1	1837.	9.	6.
Scrap (Ferrous)	9	0	2	47.	14.	6.	7	17	0	66.	14.	6.
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	2	13	$2\frac{3}{4}$	284.	6.	2.	4	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	282.	5.	9.
Tins (Loose)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	3.	1.	0.
Rags	10	18	3	245.	6.	3.	14.	14	0	303.	9.	0.
TOTALS	310	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2326.	18.	10.	335	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2492.	19.	9.

Waste paper and textiles were prepared for sale at the baling depot at Greno Crescent, the cost of this work carried out in overtime by employees in the department was £776. 18s. 4d. Other items of expenditure such as salvage bonus, repairs to the baler, baling wire, etc., brought the total expenditure to £1,587. 6s. 0d.

Bonus payments amounted to £713. 18s. 6d. and were made to participating personnel in two instalments at Whitsuntide and Christmas. The total amount paid to each participant with a full period of service was £16. 0s. 0d., equivalent to a weekly payment of 6s.2d.

The cost in wages only of baling waste paper on the electric baler was approximately £2.7 per ton. A basic preparation cost of £3. per ton is deducted from the amount received before calculation of bonus is made. In the light of further experience with the new baler, this basic figure which was reduced from £3. 10s. 0d. appears to be reasonable.

The full picture in relation to salvage of waste since its inception in 1939 as a war-time expedient is given in the following table :-

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.			
Commodity	Quantity Sold.			Amount received			Source			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Paper	4671	19	3½	31374.	0.	7.	Wages	22249.	7.	7.
Paper (Carton recovery)	-	2	2	1.	2.	0.	Materials	1635.	12.	10.
Scrap (Ferrous)	318	1	3	1388.	7.	0½	Machinery	203.	3.	11.
Scrap (Non-Ferrous)	26	17	0¾	2157.	3.	6.	Publicity	109.	8.	3.
Tins (Loose)	354	13	3	907.	2.	3½	Transport	1.	9.	6.
Rags	170	7	2¾	2708.	2.	5.	Rentals and Rates	79.	11.	3.
Bones	61	12	3½	267.	7.	8.	Insurance	5.	1.	1.
Bottles, Jars and Cullett	34	19	2¼	216.	12.	5.	Total	24283.	14.	5.
Rubber	9	13	1	24.	3.	2.	Balance	14851.	15.	7.
Twine	-	10	0¾	2.	10.	11.				
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88.	18.	0.				
GRAND TOTALS:	5648	18	2½	39135.	10.	0.		39135.	10.	0.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council have continued to secure the replacement of defective dustbins by service of notice under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended.

During the year, 91 notices were served and there were 15 replacements outstanding at the year end.

There were no appeals against notices and although odd cases of difficulty occurred in obtaining replacement, it was not necessary to take Court action.

The Council maintain a stock of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft. B.S.S. pattern bins for supply to Council houses and these are made available to private owners on a rechargeable basis. The number of bins supplied to private houses was 196.

The number of bins supplied to Council houses during the year was 161.

Complaints of defective bins received in respect of houses owned by Sheffield Corporation are taken up with that authority's Housing Manager. The number of Corporation houses involved during the year was 253 and with few exceptions all the bins had been supplied at the year end.

The development of the paper sack system of refuse storage on Council estates will, of course, mean the withdrawal of dustbins from the properties involved and the sale of some of these surplus bins to private owners will have to be considered when the time arrives.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

The number of privies in use in the district at the end of 1963 was reduced by 10 in 1964. This cannot be considered startling progress, but in view of the difficulties involved any reduction in the number of these insanitary conveniences is welcome. The number of privies converted with financial assistance from the Council was 6, the grants amounting to £229. 6s. 2d. Three additional privies were replaced by five water closets in connection with improvement grant schemes.

The other privy and also one pail were abolished as a result of slum clearance action.

The number of privies and pails in use in the district at the year end was 678. The distribution of these conveniences is set out in the table on page 66 of the Report.

The possible means of substantially reducing this number appear to me to be as follows:-

- (a) Sewering the populated parts of the district not already sewered.
- (b) Taking intensive measures to persuade owners of property outside the areas likely to justify expenditure on sewerage and sewage disposal plant to take advantage of improvement grant schemes and instal small domestic disposal systems.

There are no privies at present in use which can be abolished by statutory action until such time as sewers are made available.

The small number of conversions which are being carried out year by year arise from the initiative of the property owner with encouragement from this Department.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,440. This figure shows a nett increase of 163 over the 1963 figure of 15,277.

The number of new dwellings completed during the year was 168, and the number demolished or otherwise put out of use was 8. Tabulated details are as follows :-

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D.C.	Nil.
New dwellings built by private enterprise	168
Additional Houses provided otherwise	<u>3</u>
Total additional houses	171
Dwellings demolished or put out of use	<u>8</u>
Nett Increase	163
Total houses at 31st December, 1963	<u>15,277</u>
Total houses at 31st December, 1964	<u><u>15,440.</u></u>

The dwellings built by private enterprise during the year are localised as follows :-

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Houses Built</u>
Chapelton	49
Ecclesfield	49
High Green	2
Grenoside	37
Stannington	14
Oughtibridge	8
Worrall	1
Loxley	<u>8</u>
Total:	<u>168</u>

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table :-

District	New Dwellings 1964		Additional Houses Due to Conversions etc.	Total Additional Houses	Houses Put Out of Use	Nett Increase or Decrease
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private Enterprise.				
Ecclesfield	-	49	-	49	1	48
Chapelton	-	49	-	49	3	46
High Green	-	2	-	2	-	2
Grenoside	-	37	1	38	1	37
Worrall	-	1	1	2	-	2
Wadsley	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Oughtibridge	-	8	-	8	-	8
Wharncliffe Side	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Loxley	-	8	-	8	-	8
Stannington	-	14	-	14	-	14
High Bradfield	-	-	1	1	-	1
Midhopestones	-	-	-	-	1	-1
TOTALS	-	168	3	171	8	163

Sheffield Corporation own 3,234 estate dwellings within the district and the Ward distribution is as follows :-

Ward	Total Number of Dwellings
Ecclesfield	907
Colley	1,952
Grenoside	375
TOTAL	3,234

During the 44 year period since 1920, this Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,622 dwellings of the following types :-

Permanent Estate Houses	3,237 *
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	78
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill	99
Dwellings Acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, High Green and Worrall now either demolished or disused as dwellings	188
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalow demolished for Flat Development at Chapeltown	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>3,622.</u></u>

*The figure for Permanent Estate Houses previously appearing in the report has been reduced by 2 following the discovery of a clerical error.

The Council also control miscellaneous dwellings at e.g. Sewage Works, Glen Howe Park, the Council Offices and on land acquired for housing and other purposes.

During the same 44 year period, private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 4,071 houses in the district.

An overall picture of development during the period under review is illustrated by the following table :-

Locality	Houses erected by				Total built since 1920.	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920.
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise			
	Permanent	Temporary					
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH</u>							
Ecclesfield	462	19	907	658	2046	2642	77
Colley	-	-	1952	6	1958	1958	100
Chapelton and High Green	*1014	23	-	952	2611	4343	60
Grenoside	523	99	375	827	1454	1764	82
Thorpe Hesley	252	-	-	9	9	150	6
<u>BRADFELD PARISH</u>							
Oughtibridge	224	-	-	309	533	872	61
Worrall	58	-	-	220	278	398	69
Stannington	222	20	-	704	946	1203	78
Loxley	112	10	-	113	235	422	55
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	128	22
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	7	42	16
Wharnccliffe Side	120	-	-	85	205	354	57
Other Parts of Parish	-	-	-	46	46	333	13
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH</u>							
	236	6	-	102	344	629	54
<u>WORTLEY PARISH</u>							
	12	-	-	24	36	202	17
TOTALS:	3255	177	3234	4071	10737	15440	59

* This figure reduced by 2. See explanation on page 77.

Slum Clearance.

General.

The Council's present long term slum clearance programme originated in 1955 and 1964 therefore represented the tenth phase. The original target was 50 houses per annum.

At the end of 1963 the number dealt with was 445 and during 1964 representations were made in respect of 5 privately owned houses and a certificate of unfitness was issued in respect of one Council owned property raising the total dealt with to 451. The programme has therefore fallen substantially behind schedule for the first time.

It is confidently anticipated that the position will be retrieved during 1965.

Action by Demolition Orders, etc.

All the houses represented in 1964 were dealt with by demolition order procedure and in one case the matter had not been determined at the year end. The houses dealt with were located as follows :-

Locality.	Private.	Council.	Total.	How dealt with.
Grenoside	1	1*	2	Certificate* of unfitness Demolition Order.
Oughtibridge	1	-	1	Not Determined.
Stannington	1	-	1	Demolition Order.
Midhopestones	+ 2	-	2	Demolition Order.
TOTALS	5	1	6	

* Owned by Sheffield Corporation.

Further steps taken during the year in respect of properties represented other than by clearance procedure prior to 1964 where action was unresolved at the end of 1963 were as follows :-

Tankersley - 3 cottages at Top Pit - Demolition Orders made.

Thorpe Hesley - 2 cottages Nos. 1 and 3 Hesley Lane - Closing Orders made.

Wadsley - 295 Worrall Road - Closing Order made.

Negotiations were still in progress at the year end in respect of the following properties :-

Grenoside - Intake Cottage - Schedule of repairs submitted but no decision reached.

- 7/13 Wood End - No general progress - delay due to change of ownership.
Occupier of No.13 re-housed by the Council and Undertaking given by owner not to re-let as an interim measure.

Action by Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order.

A complete record of action by Clearance Area procedure has been incorporated in the Report since the long term programme began. Areas referenced Nos. 1 to 32 have now been fully dealt with and the nett result of the action taken was the elimination of 181 slum houses located as follows :-

Ecclesfield	45
Chapelton	43
High Green	6
Grenoside	38
Thorpe Hesley	9
Tankersley	40
	<hr/>
Total:	181.
	<hr/>

Tabulated details in respect of Areas referenced 33 onwards covering action up to the end of 1964 are as follows :-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
33	High Green (Piece End No.1) Clearance Order.	1958	3	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
34	High Green (Piece End No.2) Clearance Order.	1958	4	Not confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.
35	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958	6	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
36	Oughtibridge (Stanley Fold) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1958	5	Purchased by Agreement and demolished.
37	Oughtibridge (Low Road) Clearance Area.	1958	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
38	Oughtibridge (Church Street, Stanley Fold and Barracks Row) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1959	25	Confirmed. / Purchased by Council and demolished.
39	Stannington (Stannington Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	5	Confirmed / by Minister.
40	Stannington (Uppergate Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	3	Confirmed by Minister.
41	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	13	Order submitted to Minister.
42	Chapelton (Chapel Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	12	Order submitted to Minister.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
43	Charlton Brook (Stanley Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	6	Order submitted to Minister.
44	Chapelton (Burncross Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	8	Order submitted to Minister.
45	Grenoside (Wheel Lane) Clearance Area.	1963	2	Order submitted to Minister. To be purchased by Agreement.

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

Clearance Areas Refs. 43 and 44 each include one house previously dealt with by individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

During the period 1955/1963, 337 families have been rehoused by the Council from slum properties, 2 of these families being rehoused in 1964.

Improvement Grant Action.

Housing Act, 1964.

The above Act which came into operation in July 1964, introduced changes in improvement grant procedure and financial arrangements.

In certain circumstances where special works are involved, the grant ceiling is now extended from £155. to £350. per dwelling.

The Act also empowers local authorities to give additional financial assistance where, as is very often the case, a separate water service pipe is required in connection with improvement schemes.

Standard Grants.

The number of applications for standard grants received during the year was 81 in respect of 115 houses. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Decision	Number of Applications	Applicant.	
		Owner	Owner/Occupier
Approved	71	21 (55 houses)	50
Refused	3	2	1
Withdrawn	1	-	1
Not determined	6	1	5
TOTALS	81	24	57

There were 2 applications from owners covering 33 houses and 3 houses respectively. The larger scheme was in respect of improvements to National Coal Board houses at Wood View, Birdwell.

Of the 71 schemes approved, 40, involving 42 houses, were completed before the year end.

There was one application not determined at the end of 1963. This scheme made no further progress during 1964.

Twenty-eight schemes approved in 1961(1), 1962 (1) and 1963 (26) were completed during the year, 44 houses being involved.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 68 schemes completed during the year was £10,786. 16s. 6d. Individual grants varied from £31. to £155., the average being approximately £125.

The number of applications received was the highest since the standard grant scheme was introduced. The progressive details are as follows :-

1960 (46), 1961 (38), 1962 (54), 1963 (70), 1964 (81).

There was no delay in dealing with the applications.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications received for discretionary grants was 17 in respect of 17 houses. The figures for 1963 were 18 and 19 respectively.

The applications received were dealt with as follows :-

Decision	Number of Applications	Applicant	
		Owner	Owner/Occupier
Approved	10	1	9
Refused	3	2	1
Withdrawn	-	-	-
Not Determined	4	3	1
TOTALS	17	6	11

The number of schemes approved in 1964 which were also completed before the year end was 2.

The number of applications received prior to 1964 and completed during the year was 8.

One application made in 1963 was approved in 1964 but was not completed by the year end.

The total amount paid in grant in respect of the 10 schemes completed during the year was £2,691., the grants ranging from £79. 10s. 0d. to £400. per house. The average grant was £269.

More detailed consideration of this type of grant is required as the amount of grant is determined before work commences.

Loans for the Acquisition of Houses.

52 applications were received during the year for advances for the purpose of constructing or acquiring houses. The amount advanced was £34,512. 13s. 4d.

Repair, etc., of Dwellings under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Reference has been made so far in the Report to slum clearance action and works of improvement to dwellings in the district. Action has also been taken in respect of the elimination of defects rendering houses unfit or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants by utilising the appropriate provisions of the above Acts. Details are set out overleaf :-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

A.	(i) Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	39
	(ii) Number of inspections for the purpose	130
B.	<u>Number of Dwellinghouses needing further action.</u>	
	(i) Number considered to be unfit	6
	(ii) Number considered to be not fit in all respects (excluding those in B(1))	33

2. Remedy of defects without serving formal notices.

Number of dwellings made fit by informal action	22
Number of dwellings made fit by formal action	2
Number of dwellings where defects were not remedied by the year end	9

It was not necessary for the Council to carry out any works in default of the owners.

The above figures relate to works of repair only. Other action taken in respect of nuisances occurring in connection with dwellinghouses is dealt with later in the Report.

Overcrowding.

There was no case of statutory overcrowding recorded in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act, 1957.

Repairs which do not come within the scope of the Public Health and Housing Acts, e.g. painting, defective boundary walls and fencing, etc., may be dealt with by action under the above Act. The initiative in these cases is with the tenant. One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year and the owner gave an Undertaking to carry out the work.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 28 and the number of dwellings on the sites was 114.

Details are set out in the following table:-

Parish	Situation	No. of Sites	Type of Site		No. of dwell-ings	Type of Dwelling		
			Res.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Chapelton	2	2	-	6	6	-	-
	High Green	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	8	8	-	-
	Grenoside	5	5	-	32	32	-	-
	Totals	11	11	-	49	49	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	3	1	2	4	2	1	1
	Bradfield	2	-	2	5	-	1	4
	Worrall	1	1	-	8	8	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Stannington	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Dungworth	3	-	3	33	2	-	31
	Oughtibridge	2	2	-	5	5	-	-
	Folderings and Bent Hills	2	-	2	5	-	1	4
	Totals	17	7	10	65	21	3	41
	GRAND TOTALS	28	18	10	114	70	3	41

During the year, planning applications were received for the use of 3 new sites, all of which were refused. One of the applications was in respect of a proposed site for 50 caravans on the outskirts of Grenoside. There were no appeals. A preliminary enquiry was made regarding the possible private development of land at Worrall at present in the ownership of the Council as a large scale residential caravan site. The proposals made were not acceptable to the Council.

Approval was given for the service of Discontinuance Orders in respect of five sites in the district, the Orders to make provision for a 3 year running down period. The Orders had not been served at the year end.

Complaints have again been received on a number of occasions during the year arising from the unauthorised use of land within the district by mobile scrap dealers. The difficulties involved in dealing with the problem are well known.

There were a few caravans brought onto unauthorised sites during the year for periods in excess of those allowed by statute. Suitable action was taken in these cases.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 198 visits were made to 198 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections made was lower than the figure for 1963 (297). The number of premises found to be infested and treated by the Council's operative was slightly lower than the figure for 1963.

Insects dealt with included bed-bugs, cockroaches, clover mite, crickets, silver fish, ants and wasps.

Further details are given in the following table :-

Ward	Premises Inspected		Total Visits		Premises found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	42	9	42	9	2	4	-	6	-
High Green	53	13	53	13	-	22	1	23	-
Ecclesfield	11	8	11	8	-	-	3	3	-
Colley	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	3	4	3	4	-	-	1	1	-
Tankersley	17	3	17	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wortley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall	13	3	13	3	-	-	3	3	-
Stannington	5	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	-
Loxley	6	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	150	48	150	48	2	26	9	37	-

Four requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspections of furniture in houses within this District prior to mutual exchanges involving their houses. A joint system of inspection and treatment of Sheffield Corporation houses within this District has also been agreed with the Sheffield Housing and Health Departments.

The range of insecticides now available has considerably reduced the work involved in treatment and the only difficulty experienced during the year was with clover mites which are resistant to most of the insecticides used for other pests.

The disinfestation work has been carried out most effectively by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 1,054 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse detection and destruction.

Details of these inspections are as follows :-

Ward	No. of Premises Visited	No. of Visits	No. of Premises Treated	No. of Treatments
Chapeltown	85	244	76	76
High Green	49	92	46	47
Ecclesfield	58	159	54	54
Colley	38	119	33	33
Grenoside	29	75	25	25
Tankersley	11	19	8	8
Wortley	8	16	5	6
Westnall	61	179	52	53
Stannington	47	108	36	37
Loxley	16	43	13	13
TOTALS	402	1054	348	352

The figures show a substantial increase on those for 1963.

During one or two periods there was some delay in dealing with complaints but generally speaking the service has been well maintained.

No sewer treatment was carried out during the year.

A copy of the annual report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for 1964 is set out hereunder :-

	Type of Property				Agricultural.
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District.	28	14,561	2,236	16,825	284
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	4	284	31	319	25
3. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	4	219	7	230	25
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	65	24	89	-
4. Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	28	-	-	28	30
5. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	4	-	-	4	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	198	297	495	38
7. No. of such properties found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
8. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	343	575	465	1,383	129
9. No. of infested properties treated by the L.A.	8	284	31	323	25
10. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	12	284	31	327	25
11. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
12. No. of cases in which default action taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
14. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

The Rodent Operative, although at times hard pressed, has carried out his work courteously and efficiently.

Exchanges of information and discussion of new techniques have continued during the year through the operation of the appropriate Workable Area Committee. Subjects discussed at the Committee have extended beyond rodent control to problems arising in ensuring the safe use of pesticides and in dealing with nuisances from rotting pea haulms.

In view of this widening of the scope of the Committee, a change of name to Area Pest Control Committee is under consideration.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year visits were made in connection with 23 cases of scarlet fever and 17 cases of suspected food poisoning and other intestinal infections. Arrangements were also made for the collection and transport of specimens in connection with suspected cases of sonné dysentery occurring in various parts of the district.

Following the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak and the issue by the Minister of details relating to tins of corned beef originating from a South American factory, rapid surveys of shops, canteens, etc., throughout the district were made at short notice to locate any such cans. Because of the piece-meal issue of information, these visits had to be repeated on several occasions. None of the cans in question were located in the district.

Arrangements were made for the transport of bedding, etc., from a house at Stannington to the Sheffield Disinfecting Station for treatment for scabies infestation.

Any local disinfection required was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative.

NUISANCES.

The number of visits made to premises during the year in connection with the detection and abatement of nuisances was 452. This figure does not include visits where housing repairs under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were involved as these were included in the Housing Section of the Report.

The number of nuisances arising during 1964 was 150 and there were 8 outstanding from 1963. There were 7 nuisances not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows :-

Choked and/or Defective Drains	94
Defective sanitary conveniences	29
Nuisances from keeping animals	6
Overflowing cesspools etc.	10
Offensive accumulations or deposits	6
Miscellaneous	5
TOTAL:	<u>150</u>

There were 70 informal notices and 6 statutory notices served during the year and 8 informal notices were outstanding from 1963. At the year end 72 informal and 5 statutory notices had been complied with.

Legal proceedings were taken in connection with the dangerous condition of a wall forming the boundary of 4 houses under the provisions of Section 58, Public Health Act, 1936. The Magistrate made an Order requiring 3 of the owners to demolish and rebuild the dangerous parts of the wall.

The Council continue to operate a drain cleansing service at the nominal charge of 7s.6d. per job. Choked drains at 80 private dwellings were dealt with on this basis. The Council's operative also dealt with chokages at public conveniences on 19 occasions.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Measurement.

Three atmospheric pollution recording stations have been continued in use during the year and are located as follows :-

- (1) Hallwood Hospital - Deposit Gauge
Lead peroxide Gauge.
- (2) Council Offices - Combined smoke and volumetric SO₂
recorder.
- (3) Oughtibridge Junior School - Combined Smoke and volumetric SO₂
recorder.

The instruments at Hallwood Hospital have been in continuous use for 13 years and the recordings for the period are incorporated in the next table.

The instrument at the Council Offices was originally established in 1952 as a smoke filter only but was modified to give SO₂ readings by the volumetric method in 1962.

The Oughtibridge station was set up in 1962 and is operated with the assistance of the Headmaster and senior scholars at the school. Special arrangements have to be made to cover school holiday periods. The Deposit Gauge measures pollution of the atmosphere by heavy particulate matter which is collected in a glass bowl exposed in an open situation. The bowl contents are washed by rain into a polythene bottle which is sent monthly for analysis of the contents.

The lead peroxide gauge measures sulphur-di-oxide in the atmosphere by chemical changes occurring to an exposed area of lead peroxide mounted on a ceramic "candle".

Both the above instruments have now been discarded for national pollution recording purposes but are useful for detecting long term changes in the atmospheric conditions on a particular site or for obtaining tangible evidence in particularly heavily polluted areas.

The combined smoke filter/SO₂ volumetric instruments have now been adopted by the Atmospheric Pollution Section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as standard equipment for national measurements of pollution.

The figures given in the following table indicate the month by month variations for 1964 and give annual figures for the various instruments from the year of installation onwards.

	Smoke & Grit.			Sulphur-di-Oxide		
	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Deposit Gauge Tons pr Sq. Mile	Vol.SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Vol.SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Lead Peroxide Gauge
	1.	2.		1.	2.	
January	132	88	6.04	161	147	1.61
February	122	80	11.14	148	121	1.32
March	109	87	20.01	138	139	1.60
April	72	42	11.91	105	75	1.23
May	42	27	9.61	80	50	1.22
June	55	32	6.81	93	56	0.46
July	42	23	17.78	76	39	0.38
August	61	38	12.81	92	46	1.13
September	63	27	6.54	161	49	0.56
October	130	146	8.67	135	43	0.54
November	135	70	9.41	168	85	0.81
December	142	82	13.64	186	89	1.29
Full Year:-						
1964	92.08	61.83	134.37	128.58	78.25	1.012
1963	95.0	62.6	131.30	134.75	114.67	0.838
1962	92.7	72.0*	148.07	139.4 *	104.8 *	1.11
1961	95.4	-	101.01	-	-	0.916
1960	117.5	-	107.48	-	-	1.08
1959	122.5	-	102.21	-	-	1.146
1958	143.5	-	138.35	-	-	0.79
1957	213.7	-	114.48	-	-	0.92
1956	186.0	-	131.16	-	-	0.98
1955	144.0	-	129.93	-	-	1.25
1954	105.0	-	117.79	-	-	0.87
1953	110.0	-	88.51	-	-	0.71
1952	119.0	-	113.69	-	-	0.79

Notes:- Smoke Filter No.1 sited at Council Offices, Grenoside.
Smoke Filter No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School.
(commenced 1st August, 1962).
Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.1 sited at Grenoside
(commenced 1st August, 1962).
Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).
The unit for Smoke filter readings has been changed from milligrams to micrograms per cubic metre.
Figures for previous years have been corrected in this report by multiplying by 1,000.
Lead peroxide gauge readings are expressed in milligramms of Sulphur tri-oxide per 100 sq.cms. per day.
* 5 month readings only.

Smoke Control Areas.

There were four smoke control areas in existence at the year end. Details revised to the end of 1964 are as follows :-

1. Chapeltown (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958, covering an area of 23 acres with 260 Council houses erected thereon and in operation since 1st September, 1959.
2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959, covering an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres with an increasing number of properties erected thereon amounting to 169 at the year end. This area consists predominantly of private development and will ultimately consist of approximately 200 dwellings. The order became operative on 1st August, 1960.
3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959, covering virtually the whole of the village of Oughtibridge, 300 acres in extent with 775 premises, including industrial establishments. The Order became operative on the 1st September, 1961, but has not been entirely successful, there being a small core of resistance which it is hoped will ultimately be overcome by persuasion rather than by legal action.
4. Chapeltown (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960, covering an area of approximately 112 acres, with continuing private housing development amounting at the year end to 292 dwellings. The Order became operative on 1st November, 1961. The area adjoins the Burncross Area (No. 1 above).

The final cost to the Council of developing these areas was £10,883.

Two further Smoke Control Orders were made and confirmed to operate on 1st October, 1964. Unfortunately difficulties were experienced on Council properties in completing the necessary conversion works and the operation of the Order was suspended until 1st August, 1965. Details of these Orders are as follows :-

Name of Order.	Acreage.	No. of Houses.	No. of other Premises.
Wharncliffe Side Smoke Control Order, 1963.	177	325	12
Worrall Smoke Control Order, 1963.	141	348	22
Totals:	318	673	34

The remaining part of the Don Valley within the rural district not covered by an order is the Middlewood/Wadsley area. This has been surveyed but formal action has not yet been taken. The area includes the Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals and a number of dwellings outside the Hospitals but under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. The area proposed to be covered by this Order is 203 acres, the number of dwellings is 145 and the number of other premises 7.

Industrial Smoke.

All industrial establishments in the district with the exception of 7 come within the direct control of the Council for the purposes of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The exceptions are the Smithy Wood Coking Plant, brickworks at Oughtibridge, Loxley (3) and Stannington and a steelworks installation at Chapeltown. The processes carried out in the exempted parts of the factories concerned are acknowledged by the Minister to present special problems regarding the elimination of dark smoke emissions. In these cases H.M. Alkali Inspectorate is responsible for supervision.

The largest single pollution problem is now located in the Loxley Valley where visible sulphur tri-oxide effluent from tunnel kilns stratifies due to the atmospheric conditions prevailing and drifts either up or down the valley according to wind strength and direction. The effect on a still day from an aesthetic point of view is appalling and completely spoils what is otherwise a pleasant approach to the Bradfield moors. The firms involved are concerned about the problem and are experimenting with all reasonably practicable means of abatement.

Other problems arise from green gas and quenching emissions at the Smithy Wood Coking Plant and from cupola effluent in the central part of Chapeltown.

Other industrial installations have been modernised and only occasional cause for complaint arises. The number of observations carried out on chimneys during the year was 23. In 2 cases it was necessary to investigate excessive emissions but no prosecutions were instituted.

One application was received for approval of an incinerator installation at the Middlewood Hospital. The proposal was approved.

Liaison, Consultations and Publicity.

The Council are now represented on the following bodies :-

Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee.
West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council.
Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air.
Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies,
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Much useful information is disseminated at the meetings of these bodies.

A mobile Clean Air Exhibition visited the district in the early part of the year and was stationed at Oughtibridge for 2 days. An opportunity was thereby given to Worrall and Wharnccliffe Side residents to obtain information about the smoke control area requirements. One of the mobile vans loaned by the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council was manned by Health Department staff for the duration of the Exhibition. The Exhibition was well publicised and exhibitors were quite satisfied with the response from the general public.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1961, is 123. Further details and location are shown in the following table:-

Location.	Total Factories.	Classific- ation			Trade Classification											
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling	Fireclay and Brickworking	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers	Vehicle Painting	Coal By-Products & Chemicals	Building & Eng. Works	Others
Ecclesfield	31	26	-	5	1	7	3	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	3	6
Chapelton	28	23	-	5	5	2	-	-	2	1	4	1	-	2	3	6
High Green	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside	12	11	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3
Tankersley	10	8	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Wortley	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Stannington	7	6	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge	17	15	-	2	2	3	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Loxley	8	7	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Bradfield	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	123	106	-	17	18	18	8	6	9	8	6	7	4	2	14	23

The number of visits made to factories was 83. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conveniences in 1 factory. The necessary works had been completed at the year end.

Apart from the item referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Health has requested that certain tabulated information relating to factory inspections should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. In order to comply with this request, the information is set out in the annex at the end of the report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The above Act, which came into operation in 1964, represents a major step forward in the control of working conditions in premises hitherto uncontrolled or only partially so. The total number of premises registered at the year end was 146 comprising the following classes :-

<u>Class of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed.</u>
Offices	21	101
Retail Shops	99	361
Wholesale Shops, etc.	3	27
Catering Establish- ments	<u>23</u>	<u>137</u>
Total:	<u>146.</u>	<u>626.</u>

Of the total employed, 211 were males and 415 females.

The above numbers do not represent the total registerable premises in the district. A more realistic figure will be available at the end of 1965.

The Council's enforcement responsibilities do not extend to small shops, etc., where the only person employed is the owner of the business or a close relative or where the total weekly number of hours worked by employees does not exceed 21.

Offices associated with factories and local authority premises such as Council Offices are administered for the purpose of the Act by the Factory Inspectorate.

The total number of inspections of all kinds carried out in connection with the Act during the year was 88.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

The above Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1964, requires the licensing of boarding kennels in order to regulate their use and prevent cruelty to the animals kept therein.

Seven applications for licences were received during the year and all were granted subject to compliance with prescribed conditions. Joint visits were made with a representative from the local offices of the R.S.P.C.A. and schedules of works required to be carried out were issued with the licences.

The occupiers of the boarding establishments were very co-operative and there was no difficulty experienced in enforcing the necessary standards of construction.

Swimming Baths.

Eleven samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment.

Nine of the samples were fully satisfactory, the other two falling slightly below this standard.

All samples were taken from the Chapeltown bath which is administered by the Ecclesfield Parish Council and is the only public swimming bath in the rural district.

The water is taken from the Sheffield Corporation main and the filtration plant operates on a four hour cycle.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 57. This figure does not include producer/retailers who are empowered by virtue of their registration with the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food to sell by retail without local authority registration.

Although tuberculosis has now for all practical purposes been eliminated from dairy herds in England and Wales, brucella abortus continues to occur frequently in raw milk. During the year visits were made to two farms to arrange the temporary stoppage of supply of raw milk pending bacteriological examination of milk samples from the herd. In one case, the infected cow was isolated and was sent for slaughter.

The designation "Tuberculin Tested" ceased to apply to raw milk from attested herds from 1st October, 1964, although a dispensation was made for the continued use of the description for a change-over period to the end of the year.

The new designation is "Untreated", the change having been made because all milk produced in England and Wales now comes from tuberculin tested herds, the only difference being whether or not the milk is subjected to heat treatment before sale. The special designations

at the year end were therefore "Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". Licences in respect of the use of special designations for milk are now issued either by the Ministry or Food and Drug Authorities to producers and dealers respectively.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1965, was 112.

This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 110 retailers. There were no new applications for registration received during the year.

The total number of inspections during the year was 172, this figure including a regular weekly visit to the manufacturing establishment referred to above.

The number of ice cream samples taken during the year for methylene blue examination was 121 and the results were as follows:-

Provisional Grading	No. of Ice Cream Samples.
Grade I	99
Grade II	9
Grade III	7
Grade IV	6

The above grading carries no legal backing but the test applied provides a useful indication of the efficiency of the hygienic methods of manufacture. Whilst Grade I is the result desired, Grades I and II are reasonably satisfactory. Samples falling into lower grades indicate the need for investigation of the plant.

All premises were found to be generally satisfactory from the food hygiene viewpoint.

Meat.

The number of slaughterhouses in use in the district is two, one being located at Grenoside and the other at Ecclesfield. Both establishments have been modernised to comply with the appropriate regulations relating to construction, hygiene and prevention of cruelty. The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 15.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 519 and the number of visits for inspection purposes was 188. All animals slaughtered were inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse. The quality of animals slaughtered was excellent.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses used: 2.			Total number of visits: 188.						
Slaughtered and inspected			Surrendered and destroyed						Total Weight (lbs.)
Animal	Number inspected	Number diseased		Beast	Sheep	Pig	Calf		
Beast	164	10	Carcases (whole)	-	1	-	-	60	
Sheep	252	9	Carcases (part)	-	-	-	-	-	
Pigs	102	-	Heads	-	-	-	-	-	
Calves	1	1	Lungs	-	8	-	-	20	
Pigs killed on private premises	-	-	Hearts	-	8	-	-	4	
			Livers	10	9	-	-	102	
			Mesenteries	1	8	-	-	12	
			Udders	-	-	-	-	-	
			Miscellaneous	1	-	-	1	18	
TOTALS:	519	20						216	

The 216 lbs. of offal found to be diseased was surrendered by the owners and suitable steps were taken for disposal. The figures for the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of offal condemned in 1963 were 519 and 109½ lbs. respectively.

Further tabulated information in respect of meat inspection differentiating between tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases in different classes of animals as requested by the Minister is set out hereunder :-

Cattle				Sheep				Pigs			
No. of animals				No. of animals				No. of animals			
Diseases				Diseases				Diseases			
Tuberculosis				Tuberculosis				Tuberculosis			
Cysticercosis				Cysticercosis				Cysticercosis			
Other diseases				Other diseases				Other diseases			
Total				Total				Total			
1963				1963				1963			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1964				1964				1964			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1965				1965				1965			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1966				1966				1966			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1967				1967				1967			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1968				1968				1968			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1969				1969				1969			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1970				1970				1970			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1971				1971				1971			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1972				1972				1972			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1973				1973				1973			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1974				1974				1974			
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1975				1975				1975			
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109½				109½				109½			
1986				1986				1986			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1987				1987				1987			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1988				1988				1988			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1989				1989				1989			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1990				1990				1990			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			
1991				1991				1991			
519				519				519			
109½				109½				109½			

Type of Animal.	Cattle Exclud- -ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	162	2	1	252	102	-
Number Inspected	162	2	1	252	102	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	1	8	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	5	50	100	3	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Foods.

The number of food shops in the district at the year end was 338.

Localisation and classification of the shops is set out in the following table :-

Location.	Trade Classification									Ice Cream (subsidiary)
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery and Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/or Green-grocery	Cafes	Hotels and Clubs	Ice cream (principally)	Total	
Ecclesfield	11	5	39	2	10	1	14	1	83	29
Chapelton	6	4	39	2	8	1	19	-	79	25
High Green	3	3	20	1	2	1	11	-	41	19
Grenoside	3	1	8	1	2	1	6	-	22	8
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Ecclesfield Parish	23	13	108	6	22	4	52	1	229	82
Oughtibridge	2	1	14	-	1	-	8	-	26	6
Wharnccliffe Side	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	9	3
Worrall	-	-	4	-	1	-	3*	-	8	3
Loxley	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	8	3
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	-	2	-	8	-	27	7
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	4	-	-	1	7	-	12	2
Bradfield Parish	7	3	43	-	5	1	31	-	90	24
Tankersley Parish	1	-	8	-	-	-	4*	-	13	3
Wortley Parish	-	-	2	-	-	-	4*	-	6	1
TOTALS:	31	16	161	6	27	5	91	1	338	110

* Including Golf Club.

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction:-

Beef	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Corned beef	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Corned Beef	4 tins.
Pork Luncheon Meat	4 tins.
Chopped Pork	2 tins.
Ham	4 tins.
Tongue	3 tins.
Jellied Veal	4 tins.
Beef Steak	1 tin.
Salmon	1 tin.
Sardines	3 tins.
Tuna Fish	5 tins.
Pilchards	1 tin.
Crab	1 tin.
Tomatoes	17 tins.
Beans	1 tin.
Peas	5 tins.
Pears	1 tin.
Grapefruit	2 tins.
Fruit Salad	1 tin.
Rice Pudding	1 tin.
Milk	1 tin.
Cream	2 tins.
Butter	2 lbs..

Six complaints were received from members of the public regarding unsatisfactory food purchases within the district. These complaints were fully investigated and in all cases satisfactory explanations were forthcoming and it was not therefore considered appropriate to recommend prosecution.

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1964, for the Wortley
Rural District Council in the County of
Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	106	71	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	17	12	-	-
TOTAL:	123	83	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	1	-	1	-

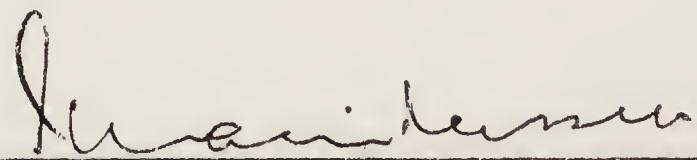
PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work.	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Signature



Medical Officer of Health.

Date: 31st December, 1964.

